The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,893.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1868. Annual Subscription, in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
—— including postage	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	16	0
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For one month, delivered in Town	6	0
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Single Copy for Cash	0	4
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ten lines and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto.................. ,, 2 8
Third Ditto.................. ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions. ,, 0 2 As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY
BIRTH.
CLARKE—April 7th, at Bombay, the wife of J. Clarke, Canal Surveyor, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday, the 20th April, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

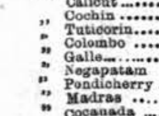


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday, the 27th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Mangalore	17	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada	19
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	19	,, Pondicherry	
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	
,, Galle		,, Colombo	27
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry		,, Cochin	29
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Cocanada	29	,, Cannanore	1
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	1
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Grey, will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 16th April, at noon, calling at Vingorla on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

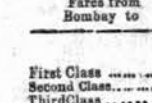
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karunja.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	16
Third Class	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	8

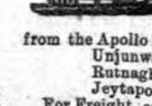
The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.



THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

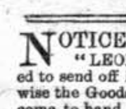


THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted places, every SATURDAY at 4 P. M., taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder:—

UNJUNWELL.	VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY.	GOA.
JYTAPOOR.	CARWAR.
MALWAN.	COMPTA.

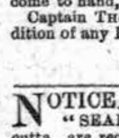
For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.
MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
(To sail with quick despatch.)



MESSRS. TEIGH and SMITH'S well known Ship "COLDSTREAM," A 1., 700 Tons register, Captain Ponsonby. For Freight and Passage apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., or, Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers.

FOR NEW YORK.



THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houlton, will be despatched about the 15th May. For light freight apply to
B. P. FIELD, Jr., Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "LEONIDAS," arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent for Captain Thompson.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "SEAFORTH," Woodward Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WOODWARD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.
Agents for Captain Woodward.
Bombay, 7th April 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Firepremiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10

Showing an increase over 1863 of...... 64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

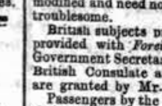
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September, 1866.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste *Weekly*, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours, to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with *Foreign-office* Pass-ports, can obtain Pass-ports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa to Austria and Prussia are granted by Mr. Gumpert.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a *liberal* table and stewards fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class* £15, *second class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three adult members travelling together; *first class* £12 7s. 3d. per head; *second class* £8 5s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., *first class* £4 10s.; *second class* £1 5s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class.. £64, 10.. / Second Class £37, 5... } Inclusive of Railway transit through Egypt, but exclusive of Hotel expenses in Egypt and of Wines on board the Steamers.

For further particulars apply to
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay Tamarind Lane.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.
To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 20th April.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

FREE MASON'S HALL, MAZAGON, (Behind the J. J. Hospital).—The Installation Meeting of LODGE "EMULATION," No. 1,100 (E. C.) will be held in the above Hall on THURSDAY next, 16th instant, at 6 P. M. precisely.

Transient Brethren in good standing are invited.
By order of the W. M.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Proprietor.—The Honourable Vaniaekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.

Sole Lessee—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY.

UNABATED SUCCESS
of these
UNIQUE PERFORMANCES.

SOUTHAM'S
CHARACTERISTIC DANCES,
HERBERTE AND BURTON'S
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS,
AND
DAVE CARSON'S
MUSKERRY.

MONSIEUR AND MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS
in their
CLASSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Laugh and Grow Fat,
Be Merry and Wise,
Care killed the Cat,
This Truth don't Despise.

DAVE CARSON
AS THE
ACTOR OF ALL WORK,
In which he will give Readings from Shakspeare in the
ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND YANKEE DIALECTS,
DIEU ET MON DROIT,
E PLURIBUS UNUM,
SOUR KROUT AND BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.
PLEASE STUDY THE PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.
MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS
will preside at the Pianoforte.

Overture—*Zampa*, ...Dave Carson's Minstrels
Opening Chorus,—" Hither we come" (*Enchantress*), .. Company.
Silver Moonlight Winds are Blowing. Mr. W. Burton.
The Twins—(*Hormusjee's*), ...Dave Carson.
Come o'er the Stream, Dear Jessie, ...Mr. S. Herberte.
The Hen Convention......................... ,, G. Southam.

By particular desire will be sung the Beautiful Quartette, Dreaming of Angels ...Messrs. Carson, Burton, Herberte and Southam.

To conclude Part First
DAVE CARSON
will deliver an Absurdly Eccentric Effusion entitled
PICKAYUNE BUTLER.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.
Ballad—"Oh Happy be Thy Dreams"...Mr. S. Herberte.

ECCENTRIC SONG AND DANCE,
"Good Bye, Sally Dear," ....Mr. G. Southam.

Violin Solo,......*Air*—Nationale Americaine,
MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.

Romanzo—" La Figlia del Regimento,"
MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS.

Part Second will terminate with the
ACTOR OF ALL WORK,
DAVE CARSON.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART THIRD
will Conclude the Evening's Entertainment
with a new
BURLESQUE OPERA,
Subject taken (a long way) from
"Old Deccan Days,"
And for want of a Name will be entitled
NAIQUE DAVEDASS KARSENDASS.

Rinaldino *(A Shepherd and the biggest Pet amongst the Lambs)* .... Signor Herbertino.
Marquis De Cardozo, *(Villaino Magnifique)*,............ Signor Burtonosi.
Clarissa, *(A stray'd Lamb in love with the shepherd)* ...... Signora Southamusti.
Naique 1070, *(A quandon Editor of a Native Paper, but not the Proper—cur)*, Signor Carsonini.

In Preparation, a NEW LOCAL HINT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs.	6
Stalls	,,	4
Upper Circle	,,	3
Pit	,,	1

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.
AGONY TERMINATES WHEN ALL'S OVER.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Brô Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	,,	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	,,	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	,,	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		,,	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	,,	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	,,	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	,,	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	,,	45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3	,,	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	,,	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4	,,	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	,,	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	,,	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7	,,	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	,,	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	,,	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,,	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs. 7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	,, 7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	,, 7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympie	,, 7	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	,, 7	8
BADHAM'S West End	,, 7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs. 4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot ,,	,, 3	0
The Royal Satin Spot ,,	,, 4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	,,	3
Guyots West End	,,	2
The Royal Courier Bag	,,	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	,,	12 ,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	,,	2 ,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	,,	18 ,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric ,,	,,	14 ,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched ,,	,,	16 ,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	,,	10 ,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	,,	16 ,, 30
Gold Collar Studs	,,	6 ,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs	,,	14 ,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings	,,	8 ,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	,,	2 ,, 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	,,	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	,,	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,,	5	0
COTTON Socks White	,,	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	,,	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned TEAK TIMBER will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Hutgurh, in the Abhena Peta, of the Khandeish Zilla, on the 5th May 1868:—

2,800 Teak Logs, superior
2,000 Teak Posts.

Further information will be afforded on application to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Khandeish, or to the Mahalkurry of Abhena.

F. SHEPPARD,
Acting Collector.
Khandeish, Collector's Camp, Talloda, 3rd April 1868

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

D. S. KEMP and Co.'s Medical Circular. English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes. The following Salts of Quinine:—
Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Urate,
Hydriodate.
Phloridzine,
Berberine,
Cetrarine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis.
Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.
Aperient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.
Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.
Inhalers for the Inhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.
5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON—although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chéf de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.
5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CLARET, choice Breakfast Bordeaux, in first rate condition, just received and bottled by
5 Elphinstone Circle. D.S. KEMP & Co.
N.B.—Price remarkably low.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Machanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MR. J. NEUBERG will shortly receive a new and varied STOCK of GOODS, and in order to make room for these he begs to offer the undermentioned Articles at a Discount of 20 to 25 per cent. for CASH only:—

Boxes, Fancy,	Looking Glasses,
Bronze Ornaments,	Meerschaum Pipes,
Cheroot Holders,	Musical Boxes,
Cigar Cases,	Oil Prints,
Combs,	Oil Paintings,
Counterpanes.	Oil Cloth,
Cooking Stoves,	Opera Glasses,
Embroidery,	Penknives,
Embossing Presses,	Pencils,
Envelopes,	Perfumery,
Fans,	Powder Puffs,
Fancy Goods,	Sealing Wax,
Fruits, Preserved,	Soap,
Games,	Spectacles,
Glassware, Bohemian,	Stencil Plates,
Gold Beading,	Table Linen, English and Country made,
Goglets,	Toys,
Guard Books,	Tobacco Pouches,
Hair Brushes,	Walking Sticks,
Ice Boxes,	Watches, gold, silver & gilt,
Imitation Jewellery,	Willow Baskets,
Ink Stands,	Wine Coolers,
India Rubber Bands,	Work Boxes,
Jet Ornaments,	Writing Desk & Portfolios.
Ladies' Companions,	

Parisian Kid Gloves at Rupee 1 per pair—Cash.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.
A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive SEALED TENDERS, up to 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, for the supply of—

8,000 lbs. of PRESERVED POTATOES.

A Cash Deposit of Ten per cent., calculated on the cost of the Articles at the tendered rate, should accompany each Tender, which deposit will be forfeited in the event of the Article not being supplied within the time specified in the Tender, or not being tendered of approved quality.

The Potatoes will be subject to the survey of the Executive Commissariat Officer, whose decision will be final as regards its rejection or otherwise.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 11th April 1868.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—Extensive and valuable Property for sale by Order of the Court of Chancery in England.

MR. W. MEIKLEJOHN, of Kurrachee, begs to announce that he has received instructions from the Official Liquidators of the above Company, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1868, and following days, at the Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, (adjoining the Agra and the Punjab Bank)—

The whole of the Plant, Steamers, Barges, Machinery, Stores, Landed Property, and Effects of the "Oriental Inland Steam Company, Limited," at Kurrachee, and adjacent places, viz.:—Munora, Ghizree and Kotree (near Hydrabad, and on the River Indus, as follows:—

IRON PADDLE STEAMERS, KOTREE.

Names of Steamers	Tonnage	Horsepower	Carrying capacity Tons.	Draft of water laden.	Average speed.	Builders' name and date of Building.
Indus..	265	120	80	3 ft. 6 in.	16 Knots	Caird & Co., Greenock, 1861.
Soane..	227	120	40	4 ft.	14 Knots	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1862.
Jhelum..	350	150	120	3 ft. 6 in.	16 Knots	Henderson & Co., Renfrew, in 1862.
Gogra..	232	120	40	3 ft. 8 in.	14 Knots	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1863.
Oobarah	568	120	200	2 ft. 2 in.	12 Knots	Purchased from H. M.'s Government in 1865, built of quarter inch steel plating.

PARTICULARS CONTINUED.

Names of Steamers.	Date and place of erection.	Maker of Engines.	Description of Engines.	Consumption of wood every 12 hours.	Passage accommodation.	Floats, feathering or Common.
				mds.	1st Class.	
Indus. ..	Kurrachee, Nov1861	Caird & Co.	Diagonal direct.	700	6	Common.
Soane ...		Henderson&Co.	Do. with oscillating cylinders.	650	4	Common.
Jhelum. .	Kurrachee, 1863.	John Kay, Kirkady	Diagonal direct.	800	4	Patent Feathering.
Gogra ..		Caird & Co.	Direct action with oscillating vertical cylinders.	650	4	Patent Feathering.
Oobarah .		West-wood & Baily.	Horizontal direct.	800	8	Common.

These Steamers are well known on the River Indus, are fast and powerful, each tows two Barges, and is in good working order. Three of these Steamers are just completing monthly Charters for Transport of Railway material.

IRON BARGES, KOTREE.—The "Allahabad," 670 tons; "Munora," 201 tons; "Kurrachee," 223 tons; "Khetty," 218 tons; "Hydrabad," 244 tons; "Sehwan," 195 tons; "Sukkur," 204 tons; "Mooltan," 218 tons; "Mittunkote," 370 tons; "Lahore," 827 tons; "Kotree," 424 tons.

FIVE ANCHOR BOATS AT KOTREE.

FACTORY AND COMPOUND AT KOTREE.—This Factory is *pucka* built; was erected in 1866; stands in a Compound measuring about 1291 square yards, situated on the right bank of the Indus, adjoining the Indus Flotilla Works and Post Office; well placed for protection from dust; comprising—

Engine House with Engine and Boiler, and a constant water supply;
Draftsmen's, Engineers' and Timekeepers' Offices;
Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Coppersmiths' Shops;
Ample Storehouses;
Steam Hammer, Lathe, Turning, Boring and Levelling Machines;
Engineers' Tools; and a variety of Stores;
With all the requisite appliances for repairing Machinery, Engines and Steamers.

The land is lease-hold for the term of 51 years, from August 1865, renewable for the like period, and subject to a rental of Rupees 16 per annum, and to a local cess of one Anna per Rupee of the rent.

FUEL.—A large quantity of cut and stacked fuel on the banks of the Rivers Indus and Chenab, at convenient Stations ready for Steamer's use.

IRON HOUSE WITH OFFICE FURNITURE AND LARGE COMPOUND AT KURRACHEE.—This property has been in use as the Kurrachee Office and Station of the Company.

The plot of ground is situate on the McLeod Road in convenient proximity to the McLeod Road Railway Goods Station; contains about 10,583 square yards, comprising a Well and a Flagstaff; is held under lease for 99 years from September, 1858, and is subject to an annual payment of Rupees 300, for Government and Municipal taxes

A WOODEN HOUSE AT GHIZREE BUNDER IN FAIR ORDER.

DWELLING-HOUSE AND BUNGALOW AT KURRACHE.—This House and Bungalow stand in a large Compound measuring about 4,310 square yards; are situate in one of the best parts of the Camp on the Victoria Road, near to the Frere Hall.

They were formerly used as Club Billiard Rooms and Library by the Sind Railway Company.

There are Outhouses, Stables and Godowns, in good repair.

The property is leasehold, held for the term of 99 years from the 25th day of September 1858, and is subject to an annual payment of Rupees 45 for Government and Municipal taxes.

DOCKYARD PROPERTY AT MUNORA.—A powerful pair of Sheers in good order; a small portable Driving Engine; Rolling Machine; Punching and Cutting Machines; Forges; Circular Saws, and Tools;

Supplementary Engine, formerly belonging to the Steamer "Sutlej"; 2 fire boxes with tubes and two worn boilers; a spare paddle shaft of the Steamer "Indus;" spare intermediate shaft and spare boiler tubes of the Steamer "Gogra;" condenser belonging to the Steamer "Jhelum"; spare pyston rod and Cylinder cover; a quantity of copper piping of different sizes; a large quantity of Rivets, a small Engine suitable for a screw lighter or water tank; two iron 9 pounder guns;

One anchor boat in course of construction; a large Iron Lighter; portions of the iron plating frame, angle irons and beams of two iron barges, and a large variety of Marine Engineering Stores.

TERMS OF SALE, &c.—According to the conditions of sale shown on application and produced at the time of sale, all the Steamers, Barges, Boats, Factory, Machinery, Property, and Effects above referred to, will be put in one lot subject to a reserved price; if not sold in one lot, the same will be sold in several lots without reserve to the highest bidder.

Twenty per cent of the purchase money to be deposited with the Auctioneer on disposal of the lot or lots, and the balance to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers into the "Oriental Bank Corporation," at Kurrachee, to the credit of James Charles Bolton and Robert Wilson, Official Liquidators of the Company, within ten days from the date of purchase; failing which, the deposit money will be forfeited, and the lots re-sold on account of and at the risk of the original purchaser. The Steamers, Barges, Appurtenances, &c., will be sold with all faults and misdescriptions (if any) as they lie on the date of sale.

STEAMERS AND PROPERTY OPEN FOR INSPECTION TEN DAYS BEFORE THE SALE.

Sale to Commence Each Day at 11 A.M.

Catalogues on application to the Auctioneer.

Further information, with plans of the property, survey reports on the Steamers, &c., on application, at Kurrachee to Mr. FOX, Agent, and in London to Messrs. BOLTON & WILSON, 6 Billiter Street, E.C., Official liquidators of the said Company.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, ABYSSINIA.

IRON SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—A SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS, Rs. 450 per Share, will be payable at our Office on and after 11th April.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents to the Liquidators, Iron Ship Company.
Bombay, 10th April 1868.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain Sewers in the Eastern Boulevard and Hornby Row, Fort.

Plans and sections of the proposed Sewers may be inspected, and Forms of Tender, with Bills of Quantities, may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are required to be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 25th day of April 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

No Tender will be received unless it is written on the proper Printed Form.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Bombay, 13th April 1868. Executive Municipal Engineer.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 27th April 1868, at the Company's Mill, Tardeo, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive Accounts and Directors' Report for the year 1867.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To consider the propriety of rescinding the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 25th July 1861, for investing a portion of the Capital, Rs. 2,25,000, in Government Paper as a Working Capital Account, and of resolving that the said sum of Rs. 2,25,000 be treated and considered as forming part of the ordinary capital or stock of the Company, and to pass the necessary Resolution in that behalf.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW DADABHOY JILA,
Bombay, 27th March 1868. Secretary.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.
2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. ——
3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.
4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators
JAMES RANKIN, }
Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.
REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded...		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do...	,, 25	,, 13½
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do...	,, 21	,, 11½
,, 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do...	,, 18	,, 10
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do...	,, 16	,, 9
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do...	,, 15	,, 8½
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do...	,, 13	,,
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do...	,, 20	,,

BURGUNDIES.
Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	,, 26
Macon,	ditto	,, 21

CHAMPAGNES.
THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,		Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling,	ditto	,, 31	,, 17
Good Sparkling,	ditto	,, 26	,, 14

GERMAN WINES.
Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	,, 31	,, 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Braunberger, do.	,, 26	,, ...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 36	,, ...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do.	,, 26	,, ...
,, ,, Hocheimer, do.	,, 23	,, ...

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	,, 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	,, 28
Sherry, No 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	,, 22
do ,, 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	,, 22
do ,, ,, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	,, 22
do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	,, 15
do ,, 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	,, 15
Marsala, Virgin	,, 38
Madeira, East India	,, 38

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine...	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine..	,, 20	,, 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	,, 22
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 16

LIQUEURS.
The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 38	,, 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	,, 16
Orange Bitters (the best)......per dozen	,, 24	,,

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:— 5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, (Branded) also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.
Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.
Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.
Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.
Wholesale Preserved Provisions.
Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Vulcanized Indian Rubber Mill Bands, Hose, Sheets and Washers.
MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.
SEWING MACHINES.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.
R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

THE CUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (Under Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that under Section 95 of Act XIX. of 1857, a GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Cutch Financial Association (Limited) will be held on SATURDAY the 18th April, instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

To receive the Liquidators' Report and Accounts for the second year of the liquidation now past.

And to consider any other business that may be brought forward before the Meeting.

G. S. CLAY, } Liquidators of the Cutch
CURSONDASS NENSEE, } Financial Association, Limited.
Bombay, 8th April 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Company have opened GOODS OFFICES at DHOLLERA, WUDWAN, LIMREE, and VEERUMGAUM, from whence Cotton can be booked direct at very moderate rates to Bombay. Railway Receipts will be had on the spot there.

Goods of all description will also be booked direct from Pattun and Deesa to Bombay, and *vice versa*.

Particulars as to Rate &c., can be obtained by referring to our Agents at the abovementioned Offices, or to us, at Bombay and Ahmedabad, respectively.

By order,
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Bombay,
NOWROJEE PESTONJEE, Ahmedabad,
Carting Agents.
Bombay, Carting Agent's Office, 6th April 1868.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES, formerly belonging to Bhugwandass Pursthotumdass:—

1st.—Naigaum Property, measuring about 24,240 square yards, with message, tenements, and dwelling-house or bungalow standing on Fazendaree ground.

2nd.—Colaba Property, being Division No. 5, warehouse with message, and premises erected thereon, containing thirty feet in breadth and one hundred feet in length.

3rd.—Kalbadavee Property, being all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with message, tenements, and dwelling-houses thereon erected, and standing, situate on the Kalbadavee Road, and were formerly the property of Dayaram Gopaldass, Shroff.

Further particulars and all other necessary information can be had on application.

B. R. MODY, }
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, } Liquidators.
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, }
Bombay, 26th March 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, Apollo Street. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

Terms of Agreement with the Ice Committee.—The terms of Agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

Out-Station Orders.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

Credit Accounts.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

Shipping in the Harbour.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

Hours of Delivery,—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

Form of Address.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.
New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1.
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.
The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.
Drab Felt Hats, Helmets.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.
New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,
Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.

Terms—Cash.

NOTICES.

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COVERS FOR TUMBLERS, WINE GLASSES, and CUPS. See our Catalogue. SOUNDY & Co.

BUTTER POTS and COOLERS. See Illustrated Catalogue. SOUNDY & Co

FISH CARVERS and FISH EATING KNIVES and FORKS. See our Illustrated Catalogue—free on application. SOUNDY & Co.

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LAMPS and CHANDELIERS. See our Illustrated Catalogue. SOUNDY & Co.

BISCUIT BOXES IN SILVER PLATE. Beautifully finished. See designs in our Catalogue—free by post. SOUNDY & Co.

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STEREOSCOPES and SLIDES: in every variety. Stereoscopes from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35. Slides from Rs. 5 to Rs. 45 per dozen. SOUNDY & Co.

UNION or DOUBLE SCENT BOTTLES. Silver and Silver Gilt Mountings: newest designs. From Rs. 12 to Rs. 22 each. SOUNDY & Co.

PICKLE FORKS: in Silver Plate. From Rs. 5 each. The new push off Pickle Fork Rs. 10 each. See Illustrations in our Catalogue—free by post SOUNDY & Co.

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To be Ready Shortly,
GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

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CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch double OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s, 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.
Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d. per dozen, 6 feet; ¾-inch ditto 5s. 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen; ½-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen: Rings 2s per gross. GEORGE REES, 57; Drurary Lane, London. Estab. 1800

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PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

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JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.
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WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.
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MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.
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MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONS advanced from 565 to 580; Mazagons from 625 to 630; Bank of Bombay shares from 65 to 68; New from 2½ to 3 premium; United Victorias from 950 to 955 per share. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1,750 pr share
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay	68 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	3 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	162 pershare
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 pershare.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	290	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China, In	185 pershare.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5½ pershare.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoird'Escompte Paris	Nomina
1,000,00	200	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	14
				London & China Ba.	18½ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	130
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 p. s
	200	200	—	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	010	052	—	Guzerat Bank	65 [sl.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

----	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	77½ per sh.

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks..	6 months' sight.	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 15/16d.
Do. Credits..	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0⅜d.
Calcutta..	At sight	98½.
Do.	30 days' sight	98½.
Do.	60 Do. do.	98.
China..	60 days' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 percent
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Fourpercent. Co.'s	1835-36 / 1842-43 / 1854-55	92
Five percent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	107⅞ to 107⅞
Five percent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	112½
Five and a half per cent.		112½ to 112½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111½.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolus	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 108-8
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 14TH APRIL.

		PER CANDY.
Dhollera	Old	210 to 212
Bhownuggur		
Broach		210 to 212
Vingorla		200 to 205
Compta		200 to 205
Dharwar Sawginned		210 to 215
Oomrawuttee	New	220 to 235
Akote		
Broach		240 to 248
Dhollera		236 to 237
Bhownuggur		
Veeravul		205 to 215

Ready Sales... ... ... 1,200 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 1,900 „
Market dull.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on the 11th April 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs. 47,95,465
Genl. Treasury Balance	„ 8,04,276
Deposits at Head Office	„ 2,10,50,677
Deposits at Branches	„ 10,62,291
Bank Post Bills outstanding	„ 16,753
	Rs. 2,77,29,462

ASSETS.

Loans at Head Office and Branches on Government Securities and Bullion	Rs. 7,63,594
Credit Account at Do. on do.	„ 23,74,237
Bills Discounted at do.	„ 42,06,917
Dead Stock	„ 15,138
Stamps	„ 4,463
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	„ 20,24,853
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	„ 1,56,72,734
Do. do. at Branches	„ 26,67,526
	Rs. 2,77,29,462

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 14.

Ridgway, Ensign, 96th Foot, to join, from England.
Watts, Lieutenant Colonel, 11th Regiment M. N. I., on leave, from Raepore.
Kinloch, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, from Poona.
Newill, Cornet, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 14.

Barnard, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.
Hanson, Major, 9th Regiment N. I., to Nagpoor.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—14TH APRIL.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
„ Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route	....	£8 0s. 0d. to £8 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
„ Mauritius	Rs. 1¼ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
April 13	Behar (s)	Perrins	Hongkong, March 25.
14	Emarauth	Saiwbeslich	Singapoor, Feb. 23.
	John Watt	Poole	Shields, August 6.
	Dover Family	Nissen	Penang.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 14	Mofussilite	Broadfoot	Kurrachee.
	Red Jacket	Pope	Annesley Bay.
	Marmion	Mervin	Akyab.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Thunderbolt*, Hore, to Liverpool.
Steamer *Phlox*, Baker, to Goa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Providence*, to Calcutta.
Ship *Her Majesty*, to Havre.
Steamer *Kurrachee*, to P. Gulf *via* Kurrachee.
Ship *Arracan*, to Falmouth.
Ship *Alfred the Great*, to Havre.
Ship *Marietta*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Beecherdass Ambaidass*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Dilbhur*, to Havre.
Ship *Rescue*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Romania*, to Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICES

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Over-land Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure
Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Ratnagherry, Vingoorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	miles.	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
		Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
„	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
„	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
„	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	4 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(*To sail about 20th instant.*)

THE A 1 Ship "FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE," 1260 tons register, L. HARRISON, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers. For further particulars apply on board to Captain HARRISON, or to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th April 1868.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.
(*To sail about 15th proximo.*)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1308 tons register, J. PURDY, Commander.
This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.
Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.
Bombay, 14th April 1868.

WANTED, by a Married Couple, BOARD and RESIDENCE with a respectable Family in the Fort. Address terms and particulars to "C.," at Messrs. HOWARD, BROTHERS, No. 4 Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—We have this day opened a BRANCH HOUSE at MANGALORE, under the Style of ALSTONS & Co., and have arranged to continue the COFFEE CURING and COMMISSION BUSINESS hitherto carried on by Messrs. McMIME & Co.
MR. ALEXANDER PRIMROSE will sign for our new Firm per procuration.
ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co.
Colombo, 1st January 1868.

CLARET.—Best quality Dinner and Breakfast CLARET, by Th. Biche-Latour, Bordeaux, imported by J. NEUBERG, Bombay.
Panillac at Rs. 20 per dozen.
Medoc Vieux at Rs. 24 „ „
Margaux „ „ 24 „ „
PORT WINE, direct from Oporto, at Rs. 24 per doz.
OLD COGNAC, by Biche-Latour, Bordeaux, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "HER MAJESTY," from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages, so soon as ready, will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain DOWNIE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents Ship *Her Majesty*.
Bombay, 14th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the following Goods per Ship "UNDAUNTED," Captain GRIERSON from Greenock, are requested to send off Boats without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
H A & C (in a diamond)—200 Pipes shipped by J. Soares.
H C —603 Pipes,
„ —199 short Pipes, } Do. Stranger Alderson and Co.
„ —174 Heads.
Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent for our countersignature.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents for the Owners of Ship *Undaunted*.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive SEALED TENDERS, on SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the SUPPLY OF BOATS &c. by CONTRACT, as per Notification, which will be published in the *Government Gazette* of the 16th idem.
C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 14th April 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1866, and of THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.
By direction of the HONORABLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, NOTICE is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed TUESDAY the 21st day of April, instant, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chamber, in the Court House, to make a Call on the Contributories of the said Company, included in Part I. of the List of Contributories as present holders of Shares in the said Company, and that the Liquidators of the said Company propose that such Call shall be for Rupees 250 per Share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 14th day of April 1868.
C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES,
Attorneys to the Liquidators.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT AT BYCULLA.—We would invite the attention of both Amateur and Professional Photographers to this department of our business, which has been greatly extended) where may be seen a large assortment of First Class Photographic Apparatus (*made especially for this Climate*) and Sundries, with every requisite for practising the Art.
The Lenses are procured from the well-known firms of Dallmeyer, Grubb, Ross, and Voigtlander, whose names are a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of these instruments.
New Apparatus and improvements are added to the Stock as they appear.

APPARATUS.

Cameras expanding and rigid of all descriptions. — Glass and Wedgwood Funnels.
Lenses by Ross, Dallmeyer, Voigtlander, and Grubb. — Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles.
Camera Stands, folding and rigid. — Developing Glasses. Levelling Stands.
Printing Frames. — Filtering Paper.
Glass & Porcelain Baths and Dippers. — Camels' Hair Brushes.
Water-tight Glass Baths. — Plate Holders. Glass Measures.
Vignette Glasses. — Scales and Weights. Blotting Paper.
Cutting or Shaping Plates. — Argentometers. Draining Frames.
Patent Glass Plates. — Copper and Tin Stills.
Plate Boxes in Pine and Mahogany. — Rolling Presses.
Horn Forceps and Paper Clips. — Photographic Tents and Stereoscopes.
Head Rests. — Spirit Lamps.
Passe Partouts and Card Mounts. — Glass Stirring Rods.
Glass and Porcelain Dishes. — Focussing Glasses. Back Grounds in Oil.
Solid, and other accessories for the Studio, &c. &c. &c.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

HAM IN CANVAS by every Overland Steamer.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
Per lb. ... ...Rs. 1 2 Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ... ...Rs. 1 0 Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut ... ... „ 1 2 „ 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs... Rs. 1 0 Rs. 1 4
On cut ... ... „ 1 2 „ 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs. „ 1 2 „ 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs. ... ... „ 1 4 „ 1 6
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS (MACDOUGALL'S PATENT):—

	Cash on delivery. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION.		
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.	10 0	12 0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each	20 0	24 0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each	0 8	0 10
In Packets of 1 lb. each	0 4	0 5
In Packets of 4 lbs., each	0 12	1 0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1lb., each	1 0	1 4
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.		
In quart Bottles, each	0 12	1 0
„ „ „ per dozen	8 0	10 0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon	4 0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon	1 8	2 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE). In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon	4 0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.		
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each	1 12	2 0
White quality „ per lb.	0 8	0 10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per bar of about 4 lbs.	1 12	2 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).		
In small bars, each	0 12	1 0
In Tablets, each	0 6	0 8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each	1 0	1 4
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c. &c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each	1 0	1 4

N. B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES, BY THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Bombay and Poona.

DR. LAZARUS'S PREPARATIONS, &c.—Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA. Prepared by a newly discovered process, by which method only the whole of the valuable medicinal properties of the "Agathotes Chirayta" are retained in a high state of concentration and preservation.
Numberless trials have proved it to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, Heart-burn, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, or General Debility, especially that arising from a long residence in India, or other warm climates. Bilious Headaches, Offensive Breath, Convalescence from Fevers and other Debilitating Diseases, Affections of the Spleen, Want of Appetite and General Vigour of the Frame; Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Blotches on the Skin, Pimples on the Face and other disorders arising from derangement of either the Liver, Gall, Bladder, or Biliary Ducts, have in the "Essence of Chiretta" their appropriate remedy.

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF NEEM.—This prepartion is warranted to contain the whole of the Therapeutic properties of MELIA AZADIRACHTA, in a highly concentrated form, being a solution of the whole of the Alkaloids found in that Tree.
The Baids and Hukeems of Hindoostan have employed this valuable Drug for very many centuries in a variety of complaints, more especially in those diseases,
AFFECTING THE SKIN.
Such as HERPES, SCABIES, ECZEMA, SCURVY, RUPIA, &c.
It is also a FEBRIFUGE and ANTI-PERIODIC.
Agents for the Bombay Presidency, TREACHER & Co., LD

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties a rous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom. Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Adertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.
Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1868.

THE Bombay Survey Act I. of 1865 has wrought one great grievance which was not considered at the time and has received no attention since. We allude to Section 45, which virtually overturns the ancient Hindoo law of partition. It may be known to most of our readers that the Survey divides the lands into separate fields to which a number is attached for identification in the Revenue accounts. In some cases, where there are separate occupancies in one Survey Number, these are entered specifically and are then called Recognized Shares of Numbers. This division is made from the accidental circumstances existing at the time the Survey Assistant came to measure the ground. The High Court has ruled over and over again that mere entry of a man's name as Survey occupant does not constitute him owner as against other claimants: and one great principle of the Bombay Survey is, that its decisions do in no way affect the question of ownership, and the Act itself professes to make no interference with title of any kind. The Survey only defined the relations of the ryots to the Sirkar and did not alter the status in which they stood to each other according to Hindu law or special contract such as mortgage. The widow, the imbecile, and all others who had a charge on the inheritance, could maintain their rights in a Civil Court, although there was no entry of their names in the Revenue Books. If one of several brethren wished to set up for himself, he could sue for his share of the ancestral fields, and up till 1865, the Courts used to give him his fair share of the land, leaving the rest with the other brethren. If one of several owners of a field had mortgaged his separate part, the mortgagee could foreclose for that part only, the other owners were in no danger. But by this curious Section in the new Act, the Court cannot give relief in this way. The Survey Number is not to be divided: the part which was mortgaged cannot be given separately: accordingly the whole land is put up for sale by the Collector, and the other owners who had nothing whatever to do with the mortgage, now have their land bought by the highest bidder for the whole Number, they only receiving the poor satisfaction of getting a part of the purchase money. Was such a thing ever heard of in any system of jurisprudence? There may be ten separate plots in one Number, each possessed by a separate owner: perchance as often happens one of them brings a suit for the land of a second and gets a decree: the Civil Court cannot enforce it except by selling all the other eight fields. So by the quarrel between A and B, all the rest are evicted. But it may be objected, they have the chance of bidding themselves. They sometimes do, or some of them, but as a rule they have no ready money, and the Civil Code requires payment in cash. Their property mostly consists of bullocks, ploughs, and drills: in many cases, all their ready money has been expended on the land put up for sale. Yet the cost of the wells, barns, manure, &c. defrayed from the capital so expended is never taken into account after the auction. The wretched ryot only gets a share of the money proportioned to the area. His land is sold without his consent, and the purchaser may have given a larger price for these improvements, yet the miserable cultivator gains nothing thereby. A great number of cases have occurred in which the inability of the Courts to give relief by partition, has evicted numbers of quiet decent people who were no parties to the suit. They were unable to buy their land in: some wealthy sowkar, who has enough to buy the whole lump, generally bids for it and gets it cheap. Partition between brothers has become impossible: the Hindu law says: "You must divide if one wishes"; the new Survey Act says, "Rather than divide off one share, the Collector shall sell you all up and every body else who happens to have land in the same Survey Number." Yet, when this Act was brought in, the Preamble said that, it was in order to give the ryot a secure tenure that it had been prepared. With all the experience of nearly thirty years of the good working of the Survey, both socially, economically, and juridically, before them, our Bombay Legislature thought fit to spoil it by enacting this provision. It was passed without discussion, at least the printed debates show no mention of it by any one of those glib speakers who insisted time after time that the Act would in no way affect title, and who said they meant to give the cultivator a more secure tenure. Government will see whether it has not done quite the reverse, if it will appoint a commission to examine into the manner in which decrees about land have been executed in the Mofussil. Numerous cases of the kind we have described have occurred in the outlying districts where the miserable ryots and all their families have had to turn out because of a law-suit in which they had no share. No such thing as this ever occurred until 1865: we never heard either of any inconvenience resulting from the former and much more equitable system. When will the Bombay Legislature learn the wisdom of non-interference with the work of the great men of the past, whose ability is acknowledged, not on its trial, like theirs? It should be remembered that the old law, Regulation XVII. of 1827, was the work of Mountstuart Elphinstone. But we shall recur to this subject in its juridical and economical bearings, as an alteration of the law seems very urgently necessary.

MILITARY LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 20TH MARCH.

I HEAR on pretty good authority that the much bruited commission on courts-martial will not do much. It is thought that the "old fogey" element prevails, and that General Routine and General Redtape had too much to say to the nomination of the Commissioners. Yet among them are some good men. Lord Eversley, if not too old, ought to bring valuable experience, and still more valuable habits, to its deliberations. Major General Horsford has had a severe practical exemplification of the defects of the procedure—he conducted the Crawley case. Mr. Whitbread is a shrewd careful man with much knowledge, some experience, and excellent intentions. Lord Hartington is not over well-informed, but he is docile. Mr. Mowbray has the reputation of looking at matters in a broad common-sense, as well as in a strictly legal way. A case has occurred which illustrates the deplorably uncertain condition of the law. A court-martial has just been held on an acting sergeant and sergeant instructor of musketry in the Guards. The Court were bound to find him guilty, and they degraded him to the rank of sergeant. The Colonel of the battalion disapproved of the finding—he wanted the man degraded to the ranks—and as the Court would not alter it, he referred the whole affair to the Horse Guards. Lord William Paulet, A. G., sided with the Colonel, and wigged the court-martial, but did not alter the sentence, because Judge Advocate General Mowbray said, that although he could not find a precedent for the proceeding, still it was not illegal. All the time the man was in confinement, while his superiors were settling the law! Here we have an absurd result. The Colonel of a battalion and the Adjutant General disapprove the sentence and snub the court-martial, but let the sentence stand; and the Judge Advocate General says it is law—yet the sergeant is punished doubly, first by a long imprisonment, and next by degradation. There is an imperative necessity for clearness. And not for the sake of the non-commissioned officers alone; an officer may find himself in a similar fix. In fact the whole question is in a state of chaos. There ought not to be, but there is at present, more difficulty and uncertainty in administering law military than police law. I hope the predictions of shortcomings on the part of the Royal Commission, now freely entertained, will prove baseless. In any case, depend upon it, military questions and courts-martial in the very forefront will occupy a good deal of time in the Reformed Parliament. It will knock down the purchase system, abolish the double government, insist on responsibility real and direct from the Minister of War, and I should not be surprised if it were to demand equality before the law—the thing does not exist now—for all soldiers, from the drummer boy to the Colonel, or indeed the General himself.

An accident in the hunting-field has just caused several vacancies. General Mildmay Fane, while out with the hounds last week in Lincolnshire, was killed in the field. His horse fell and threw the General on his head, breaking his neck. General Fane was a soldier of the old school. He took up with the trade when sixteen, saw the better half of the Peninsula campaigns, and wound up with Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He had been a General since '63, and had held the Colonelcy of the 54th Regiment since 1855. He was a strong old man, seventy-four, nearly, and but for this unhappy fall might have lived many years. By his death Lieutenant General Sir E. Morris, K.C.B., Colonel of the 49th Foot, becomes a General; Major General Robert Law, Colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment, and also a Waterloo man, becomes a Lieutenant General; Colonel J. S. Brownrigg, now commanding a brigade at Shorncliff, rises to the rank of Major General; and Major Brown, of the 55th, becomes a Lieutenant Colonel. Colonel Brownrigg incurred much odium on account of his conduct on the notorious Robertson court-martial, and long remained unemployed. It was but the other day that he was sent to Shorncliff. I cannot say who will get the regiment—perhaps Major General Studholme Hodgson, or Major General McCleverty, unless the Duke should give it to the favourite—Major General Francis Seymour. Another Major General, George King, is dead, but his death does not affect the fixed establishment. He was only 55, and he had served with distinction in the Indian wars, and in the Crimea. He retired in 1864.

Colonel Younghusband, R. A., having been sent to Waltham Abbey powder mills on special duty, the post of Assistant Director General of Ordnance which he held has been given to Major Dyer, R. A. The special duty is to make experiments not only in gunpowder but guncotton. We want special powder for big guns and composition for torpedoes, instruments of war which render all river approaches practically impregnable, and capable of being used in all bays and roadsteads, anywhere indeed where there is a bottom, or no bottom, with great effect. The House of Commons will be asked to vote £1,000 for experiments on powder. Sir Henry Storks and Major General Balfour are steadily and quietly at work in various directions, to the no small discomfort of the old school, who greatly regret King Log. It is understood that Commissary General Drake, C. B., and Colonel Nugent will be appointed Controllers under the new regime. I find a strong feeling against the appointment of military men exclusively, and we are requested to take warning from the experience of France. No doubt one of the complaints of Trochu is that old fellows get high posts, and are thrust into new work, but it would not be difficult surely to have some sort of promotion, insuring that no man without experience, which is the vice of the French appointments, should be put at the top of a department. Sir Henry Storks, however, though favourable in principle to the exclusive employment of military men, recognizes the fact that there are limits to the rule in practice, and at starting, certainly, he will not confine himself to soldiers—he will take the best men he can find. Major Brett has become Brigade Major to the Inspector General of Cavalry, and Captain Gonne, 17th Lancers, a Staff College man, takes Major Brett's place as Cavalry Brigade Major at Dublin.

The tremendous *Indian Gazette*, published last Friday night, appears to have raised some alarm among the officers of the old Royal army, not for what it contains, but for what it suggests. Military men of the pre-amalgamation period are horrified at the discovery that Colonels of 1864 on the Indian list will probably become Major Generals before Colonels of 1854 in the old Royal army. Captain Vivian has drawn the attention of Sir John Pakington to the fact—he calls it a "great injustice";—and Sir John replies that he cannot help it, as the promotion, when it comes, will be all according to warrant and regulation. Certainly it looks unjust, but probably a little closer insight would show that the injustice is more apparent than real. If there is blame anywhere it is due to the great sinner amalgamation—the evils of which military and political will have some day to be amended.

Major Anson's committee will consist of these gentlemen:—Major Anson, Lord Cranborne, Mr. Childers, Sir James Fergusson, Lord Hartington, Mr. Hayter, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir William Russell, Captain Vivian, Mr. Laing, Lord William Hay, Major Walker, Colonel North, Sir Harry Verney, and Major General Percy Herbert.

The Queen, for the first time since the death of the Prince Consort, paid a formal visit to Aldershot yesterday. The troops were drawn out and marched past, but there was no field day. In the old times her Majesty wore a sort of uniform; her hat bore feathers, and she rode in the field. Now she drives in a carriage, and wears a grey cloak and black bonnet. Probably she will visit Aldershot more than once during the season.

It will interest your public to learn that the French garrison in Cochin-China have already got their supply of Chassepot breech-loading rifles, and that all the colonial garrisons will soon be equally well-armed. Marshal Niel has reported to the Emperor that all the French Infantry, the battalion of Chasseurs, as well as the Gardé, are armed with the Chassepot, and that the first cargoes of this arm have been sent to Algeria. By the end of April the Algerian garrison will be fully supplied. The French gun-factories turn out daily from 1,200 to 1,300 guns, and in addition Birmingham, Liège, Brescia, Placencia, have in hand large contracts, which will be fulfilled by September next.

The camp of Chalons this year will be composed as follows:—*First Division of Infantry*—1st brigade, 3rd battalion of foot chasseurs, and 5th and 8th of the line; 2nd, the 13th and 18th of the same arm. *Second Division.*—1st brigade, 9th battalion of foot chasseurs, 29th and 67th of the line; 2nd, 44th and 78th regiments. *Third Division.*—1st brigade, 18th foot chasseurs, 65th and 67th of the line; 2nd, the 81st and 92nd of the same. *Cavalry Division.*—1st brigade, 5th and 6th lancers; 2nd, 3rd and 9th regiments of dragoons.

Curious fact: Marshal Vaillant receives a total salary from the State of £12,440 per annum. He is a Marshal, a Minister, a Senator, Grand Marshal of the Palace, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and has preséquites besides. Verily the Emperor rewards his partisan.

MR. DAVE CARSON and his Minstrels had a very amusing and interesting programme on Monday night and we observe it is to be repeated to night. Dave's fund of "jocosity" is inexhaustible, and every new night brings a fresh supply of humour. His "Pickayune Butler" and his "Actor of all Work" are inimitable, the former with its absurd escentricity and the latter with its master strokes of burlesque and mimicry. Everybody should see his Burlesque opera of "Naique Davedass Karsendass," which of itself is a charm against "liver" for a year to come. The sentimental part of the programme was also capital, and it must be acknowledged that in engaging Mr. Semeladis and his daughter the Minstrels have made a decided acquisition. Whoever wants to shake off care or ennui, or to enjoy a good evening's laugh, has only to go to the Grant Road Theatre when "His Extravagancy" Dave Carson, Esq., is giving a performance, and they will be sure to have their wishes amply gratified.

THE *Mofussilite*:—A letter from Umballa mentions that Lady Mansfield left that station for Simla on the evening of the 4th. Sir William Mansfield is expected about the end of the present month.

THE same:—His Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein is at present in this station, on his way to Cashmere. We believe that our distinguished visitor stopped at one of the hotels on his arrival, but he has since been invited to partake of our Commissioner's hospitality.

THE *Pioneer*:—According to the *Central India Times*, Mr. Hutchinson, the Postmaster General of those Provinces, is about to introduce an improved mail-cart to carry passengers between Nagpore and Jubbulpore in far greater comfort than the old, and at little more than two annas a mile.

THE same:—The Akhoond of Swat has expelled Prince Feroz Shah from all the region where that priestly chieftain holds influence. The reason for this breach of hospitality towards a guest, whom he so lately took delight in honouring, is said to be that the guest was making himself too much at home, and raising a party for himself, which threatened the authority of his host.

THE same:—Dr. Hale's friends will be relieved to hear that there is no reason at all for apprehending that he has been converted into sausages. He left Bareilly on the 20th February, whith the adventurous design of marching to Calcutta *via* Cawnpore, *without tents, and putting up in serais*. This naturally explains his temporary eclipse. On the 19th March, however, he re-appeared with unimpaired lustre at Noor Mahomed's Hotel at Cawnpore. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute*: having once departed from the severity of his programme in condescending to the effeminacy of an hotel, there was obviously no use in further adherence to it, and it is a comfort to know that he proposed to continue his journey by rail to Calcutta, where we hope he has long ere this safely arrived.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CATHEDRAL AND THE SCHOOL FUND.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to the Rev. Mr. Spring's letter of the 11th instant, which appeared in your journal of yesterday, we desire to state that all the circumstances therein mentioned were brought to our knowledge previous to the application of any portion of the funds in question to meet the then existing debts of the Cathedral, and that no facts were suppressed which could serve to throw light upon the subject.

Had "J. C." in the first instance communicated with Mr. Spring or with ourselves we should have been glad to have heard his views on the subject. Even now we are quite open to conviction and ready to reconsider the whole matter.

It appears, however, to us, that the points are far better suited to a personal discussion than to further correspondence in the newspapers.—We are Sir, your obedient servants,

C. T. WILSON.
G. M. STEWART.
L. H. BAYLEY.

Bombay, 14th April.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The Rev. F. J. Spring is not so happy in his refutation of the charges contained in "J. C.'s" letter, as it might be expected he would be after a visit to the hills at this sultry period of the year.

To judge from his letter, published in your paper of the 13th instant, both he and the trustees of the Cathedral were, and still are, in a delightful state of confusion as to the character of the fund, out of which the Cathedral debts were paid, and also as to their relative position and duties with regard to it. The trustees, according to Mr. Spring, had nothing to do with the fund; he alone had it under his control: for it stood in the books of Messrs. Remington and Co. in an account to the credit of the "Cathedral School Fund," an account which, he states, was entirely under the control of the chaplains of the Cathedral. Yet we find the trustees of the Cathedral taking into consideration how they should act with regard to the fund, and eventually authorising Mr. Spring to pay the Cathedral debts out of the fund.

Again, Mr. Spring asserts that the fund was "entirely at his disposal, unfettered by any trust or agreement." Yet he favours us with a history of the fund, showing how it originated in a gift by Mr. Premchund Roychund of some Mazagon Reclamation shares for the purpose of building school-houses on the Esplanade; and he traces the money, derived from the sale of the shares, into the "Cathedral School Fund" account, where it was mixed with other money devoted to a like charitable object. Furthermore he tells us how he acted, when the Cathedral debts became pressing,—how, before paying them out of the fund, he applied to its donor and learned that he offered no objection,—how he procured the authority of the trustees for the payment, and how he took the advice of one of their number, who is also the chief law officer to the Government. Would Mr. Spring have used all these precautions in dealing with money of which he had the free and absolute disposal?

If Mr. Spring was unable to perceive that debts owing for the repair and improvement of the Cathedral could not properly be discharged out of money devoted to schools, if he felt that the point was involved in obscurity, surely some of the highly-respectable and well-informed trustees might have been expected to disperse the cloud that enveloped his mind. But, as I gather from his letter, they failed him in his greatest need. They saw the matter in no clearer light than he did. Far from removing the scales that dimmed his vision, they increased the darkness. They not only acquiesced, but positively authorised him to make the payment. They (the persons who were not trustees of the fund, but who on the other hand were charged with seeing the Cathedral debts paid) benevolently came forward and assumed to empower him, who was the real trustee, to discharge the debts out of the fund. Indeed, so prominent a part did the trustees take in the matter, that Mr. Spring sums up his view of the case in the following amusing sentence:—"As to the legality of the whole transaction, I believe I am well advised; and as to the moral grounds, I feel that the trustees were fully justified in all they did": a paragraph the substantial meaning of which I take to be this: "I am not answerable for the legality of the appropriation, and as to its propriety, in a moral point of view, ask the trustees." Mr. Spring, by omitting all reference to himself in speaking of the moral aspect of the question, would appear to rest satisfied with being right, or in believing himself to be right, in point of law. As to the morality of the act, he would seem to throw the whole responsibility on the trustees. No doubt Mr. Spring is to be pitied for having placed too much reliance upon the acumen and knowledge of the trustees, but he cannot hope to escape censure for his share in the transaction, unless he can show, not that the trustees were right or wrong, but that he himself was right.

In conclusion, Sir, I should like to know from whom emanated the "bright idea" of paying the Cathedral debts with a part of the School Fund,—whether from the chaplains or the trustees of the Cathedral? Whoever was its author, it was the offspring of a confused brain, and ought to have been stifled at its birth. It is impossible not to feel surprise, that on coming before a committee of trustees, the proposition was entertained for a moment. It would appear, however, from Mr. Spring's letter that, until your correspondent "J. C." showed the matter in its true light, all concerned in it—both chaplains and trustees—considered they had done a very unobjectionable as well as a very clever thing.

It is clear that if Mr. Spring and the trustees have no better defence to offer than is exhibited in Mr. Spring's letter, they ought to replace the Rs. 18,072, which, through a want of vigilance over themselves, they have withdrawn from the School Fund and applied to the payment of Cathedral debts. OMEGA.

III.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—You perhaps are not aware, but you will I think agree with me in opinion, that the public should know whether the letter signed by Mr. Spring is the production of the trustees of the Cathedral—of one or more of them. How many of them were concerned in its composition I do not know, I should not be surprised if it were to turn out that it was concocted in the Elphinstone Circle. The public will not, however, be satisfied until the whole circumstances of the transaction are made public. We ought to know the name of the firm to which the Cathedral debts were due—whether it is alluded to in Mr. Spring's letter in the following passage: "In July 1867 I transferred the sum of Rs. 43,854 to this account, with instructions that it should be invested in Government paper"; and whether those instructions were acted upon. The public should know also whether the firm threatened to attack the Cathedral property or institute legal proceedings to recover the debt due to them, and whether any member of the firm was directly or indirectly concerned in suggesting to Mr. Spring the appropriation of the money deposited with them for the payment of the debt.

These and other points can, I maintain, only be met by a full and clear statement on the part of the trustees, and by the publication of all the minutes and other documents connected with the case, in which the character of the trustees is concerned. W.

BOMBAY.

THE gentlemen cited for the special jury in the Criminal Sessions have to attend the Court this morning at ten o'clock.

A SALUTE of 17 guns was fired yesterday on the occasion of the departure of His Excellency the Governor to Mahableshwar.

ON Monday morning last the body of a still-born male-child was found by the police on the Esplanade.

MOONSIFF'S EXAMINATION.—Out of 213 candidates, who presented themselves at the recent examination for the office of Moonsiff, twenty-one have passed their examination successfully.

THE following passengers arrived on the evening of the 13th instant, per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, Captain Perrins, from Hongkong:—Mr. Dantra, Mr. J. Pestonjee, Mr. Ketzarstein, and Mr. Tatham.

SIR Charles Sargent gave a decree yesterday for Rs. 2,489 with interest and costs, in favour of J. Jefferson and against Cursetjee Sorabjee Wadia and Co., in respect of a bill drawn in favour of the plaintiff, accepted by the defendants, and guaranteed by the Imperial Banking and Trading Company. An order for speedy execution was made.

BALLA BHASKERJEE, the clerk charged with swindling in the Administrator General's Department, was again brought before Mr. J. P. Bickersteth yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Hearn appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw for the defence. Two native witnesses were cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Pestonjee, after which His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 1 P. M.

THE total number of patients treated during the last month in the Sunkersett Charitable Dispensary was 394. Of these 271 were Hindoos, of whom 198 were males; 13 Mussulmans, 9 being males; 105 Parsees, 39 being males; 2 Christians, 1 being male; and 3 of other castes, of whom 2 were males. With regard to ages, there were 91 under ten years of age, 96 under twenty, 171 between twenty and forty, 27 between forty and sixty, and 9 upwards of sixty. Out of the 394 patients treated, 166 were cured, 176 absented, and 52 are remaining under treatment.

THE case, with regard to the disputed possession of a room in a Hindoo temple, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court. Mr. Shamrow examined other two witnesses for the defence, and the Court was addressed by that gentleman, and by Dr. Dallas for the prosecution—the latter strongly adverting to the refusal of several influential natives to appear and give evidence though summoned for the defence. The Court found that Ramchunder Gunput had no right to enforce possession, and sentenced each of his eight hirelings, the defendants, to four days' imprisonment.

THE case of Diogo de Lisboa was resumed at the Insolvent Debtors' Court, before Mr. Justice Tucker, yesterday. Mr. Farran, for the first opposing creditor, not being present, Bhicco Sazba, the second opposing creditor, addressed the Court; and thereafter Mr. Macpherson, for the insolvent, spoke at some length in reply, on the understanding that no one on the other side should be allowed to address the Court afterwards. Mr. Farran, who subsequently came in, was therefore not heard, and the learned Judge intimated that he would give his decision in the case on Monday next.

A SUIT brought by Cursetjee Byramjee against Thos. Lenahan to recover the amount of Rs. 1,100 on a document of the nature of a promissory note, was disposed of by Sir Charles Sargent yesterday. Mr. Macpherson, for the plaintiff, stated that attachment before judgment had been obtained by the plaintiff in respect of this suit, but subsequently withdrawn—the defendant admitting the claim—for the purpose of allowing Messrs. Bennett and Co., auctioneers, to sell off the defendant's furniture, &c., under an arrangement by which they were to pay the amount of the debt as far as the assets realised by such sale would admit. The note had been originally for Rs. 1,300, but Rs. 200 had been paid to account, and he believed the defendant admitted that there was a balance of Rs. 1,100 due. The defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim for Rs. 1,100, but not the claim for interest. A decree was given, on Mr. Macpherson's application, for the amount without interest.

IN January last, one Tatia Selar, peon in the Custom's Department, was convicted by the Second Class Subordinate Magistrate of Karanja, in the Tannah District, under section 174 of the Indian Penal Code, of "non-attendance in obedience to a summons from a public servant," and sentenced on the 24th January to pay a fine of eight annas, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for one day. The case was referred for the orders of the High Court, under section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, by J. W. Robertson, Esq., acting Magistrate of the District, who remarked that the prosecution in the case was entertained without the sanction or complaint required by section 168 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Judes of the High Court (the Hon'ble the acting Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker) on a review of the case informed the Magistrate that, although the proceedings in the case would have been more regular if express sanction had been given for the prosecution, still as the charge was tried before the same Magistrate whose summons was treated with contempt, his sanction for the prosecution must be implied, and under such circumstances no complaint was necessary.

A SUIT brought by Messrs. W. A. Graham and Co. against Maljee Sewjee, Damjee Nensey, and Bhimjee Manek, to recover the sum of Rs. 22,217 as damages for the non-fulfilment of a contract for the purchase of cotton, was heard by Sir Charles Sargent yesterday. The contract was executed on the 30th January last, and stipulated that the defendants should deliver to the plaintiffs, within forty-five days from the contract date, 1,001 candies of Oomrawuttee Akote, at the rate of Rs. 165 per candy. Mr. Dunbar was counsel for the plaintiffs; the defendants did not appear. Kalidass Megjee, a cotton broker, proved the execution of the contract, and stated, with a view to showing what the ruling prices were at the date when the contract expired, that on the 14th March (the 15th being a Sunday) he effected a sale of 200 candies at Rs. 194, and another of 75 candies at Rs. 190, and that on the 16th there was one contract at Rs. 189, and three at Rs. 194. Mr. W. E. Crum, one of the partners in the plaintiff's firm, proved that the contract had not been carried out by the defendants, though the plaintiffs had applied to them for the cotton at the proper date. A decree was given for the amount claimed, and an order made for speedy execution.—Another suit, brought against the same parties by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., and under similar circumstances, was heard by Mr. Justice Westropp. The plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 35,571 as damages sustained by reason of the non-delivery of 501 candies of cotton (new Oomrawuttee) which the defendants on 26th January last contracted to deliver within thirty days at Rs. 134 a candy. A decree was given as claimed with interest and costs, and an order made for speedy execution.

LOTTERIES IN INDIA.

THE Commissioner of Police has addressed the following letter to Mr. G. Murray, General Post Office, Bombay:—

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

SIR,—With reference to your advertisements now in course of publication in the public newspapers of this city, requesting subscriptions to certain proposed race lotteries therein described, I hereby inform you that all lotteries in India not authorised by Government are in violation of the provisions of Act V. of 1844, and I further give you notice that unless the publication of your said advertisements be immediately discontinued, and your said project abandoned, you will be prosecuted according to law.

I forward for your perusal and information copy of section III. of the said Act for the suppression of lotteries in India.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

The following is the extract from Act V. of 1844, Section III., referred to in the above letter:—

"And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the day aforesaid, no person shall, under any pretence, device, or description whatsoever, agree to pay any sum, or to deliver any goods, or to do or forbear doing anything for the benefit of any person, whether with or without consideration, on any event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number, or figure in any such lottery, or shall publish any proposal for any of the purposes aforesaid; and any person offending in any of the matters mentioned in this section shall, for every such offence, upon conviction before a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand rupees."

RED SEA LINE OF TELEGRAPH.

THE following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India has been forwarded, through the Telegraph Department of the Bombay Government, to the Chamber of Commerce here, in reply to the Chamber's memorial regarding the establishment of a second line of electric telegraph between England and India *via* the Red Sea:—

Indo-European Telegraph Department, No. 51.
Bombay Castle, 31st March 1868.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 268, dated 17th March 1868.

SIR,—Having laid before the Governor General in Council your letter No. 27, dated 29th ultimo, together with the two memorials therewith forwarded regarding the establishment of a second line of electric telegraph between England and India *via* the Red Sea, I am directed to state, for the information of the Bombay Government, and for communication to the memorialists, that this important subject has received, and is still receiving, the best attention of His Excellency in Council, and that a despatch on the general bearing of the whole matter has been addressed to H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.

2. I am, however, to add that the memorials in question will be transmitted to the Secretary of State.—I have, &c., R. TEMPLE, Secretary to the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.—Copy to be communicated to the Chamber of Commerce.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE BERARS AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE following communication has been addressed by H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Cotton Commissioner, Central Provinces and the Berars, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated Camp Sheagaon, 11th April 1868:—

"SIR,—In continuation of former correspondence, I have now the honour to forward, for the information of your Chamber, copy of the usual Cotton Export Return for the fortnight ending the 4th instant.

2. "The quantity exported during the fortnight amounts to 5,529 full-pressed, 22,645 half-pressed bales, and 17,994 dokras, or about 13,300 kandies of cotton. This falls short by nearly 2,000 kandies of the quantity exported during the corresponding fortnight last season, the figures for which were 399 full-pressed, and 7,256 half-pressed bales, and 76,024 dokras, or about 15,220 kandies. The exports this season up to date, as compared with those for the corresponding months last season, stand thus:—

1866-67.	1867-68.
Up to 4th April.	Up to 4th April.
77,248 kandies.	61,986 kandies.

3. "The cause of this falling off has already been explained in former reports, and a glance at the returns of the cotton despatched from the railway stations in the Central Provinces will show how small is the supply from that quarter this year.

4. "Cotton is still coming into the markets in considerable quantities, and there can be no doubt that the season will continue later than usual. But I fear there is little chance of the transactions during the next few weeks bringing the figures for this season up to the total of last year's exports.

5. "You will not fail no notice that no cotton is detained at the railway stations. The small quantity shown in column 9 is stacked in the press-owners' yards, and ought not to have been included in this return. The arrangements of the Railway Company for carrying off the cotton are now, I am glad to be able to say, quite satisfactory, and not only is the cotton loaded on the waggons as soon as it arrives in the yards, but the goods' trains make the journey between Sheagaon and Bombay in a much shorter time than they did last year.—I have, &c."

STATEMENT *showing the quantity of Cotton received at and exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Berars and the Central Provinces, during the fortnight ending 4th April 1868.*

Name of Station.	Number of bales received up to the close of preceding fortnight.	Number of bales exported up to the close of preceding fortnight.	Total number of bales received up to date.	Total number of bales exported up to date.	Number of bales remaining at end of the fortnight.
Nagpore	78	78	78	78	..
Boree	..	..	..	..	..
Sindee	..	..	53	53	..
Wurdah	2,247	2,224	2,381	2,303	78
Poolgaon	1,686	1,686	1,686	1,686	..
Chandoor	752	752	1,564	1,514	50
Budnaira	29,013	29,013	36,998	36,998	..
Moortizapoor	13,808	13,292	17,847	17,327	520
Akola	12,441	12,292	14,143	13,963	180
Sheagaon	78,406	77,142	97,071	95,807	1,264
Nandoorah	42,445	42,153	54,072	53,799	273
Mulkapore	3,126	3,099	4,115	3,991	124
Boorhanpor	3,338	3,268	3,724	3,644	80
Khandeish	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	..
Total..	188,537	186,203	234,939	232,370	2,569

H. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner.
Camp Sheagaon, 11th April 1868.

IMPORTANT SUITS TO RECOVER COMMERCIAL BANK CALLS.

A SUIT brought by the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East against Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka to recover the sum of Rs. 1,57,000 in respect of calls on 1,570 shares in the Commercial Bank, registered in the name of the defendant, was heard by Mr. Justice Westropp yesterday.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Rimington, was for the plaintiff; Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Hurrell, for the defence.

Mr. McCulloch raised the preliminary objection that it was necessary for his learned friend to prove the Corporation to be a party which could sue in this Court.

Mr. Dunbar said the suit was brought under orders of the Court of Chancery. On the 28th May 1866 on order was made by that Court that the Corporation should be wound up; on 4th June of the same year Mr. Holyland was appointed official liquidator; and on 23rd December 1867 a call of £10 per share was made on each of the persons whose names were on the list of contributories, the same to be paid on or before the 1st of March 1868. The present defendant was the registered holder of 1,570 shares in the Corporation, and was therefore liable in the sum of £15,700—or Rs. 1,57,000—in respect of that call. Mr. Holyland had given Mr. G. F. Rimington a power of attorney authorising him to act on his behalf in such matters as the present, and this power of attorney would be produced, as well as copies of the orders of the Court of Chancery. He (Mr. Dunbar) would also produce a letter, addressed by the defendant to Mr. Rimington, admitting the liability and proposing a compromise.

Mr. McCulloch said this was the first time—and he hoped it would be the last—that he had seen a letter which was written "without prejudice," produced in Court in proof of a case. The letter stated (it was written because the defendant was thinking of leaving Bombay) "I write this letter without prejudice if the offer be not accepted."

The Judge—I do not see, then, how the letter can be used at present, Mr. Dunbar.

Mr. Dunbar referred to an affidavit sworn by the defendant, to show that the letter had been annexed to it by the defendant himself.

The Judge—He seems by doing that to have waived the objection.

Mr McCulloch said it had been used by the defendant because it had been read in the first instance by Mr. Rimington in an application made in Chambers.

His Lordship said he had a recollection of Mr. Rimington saying that the letter was used only for the purpose of showing that the defendant was about to leave Bombay—not for any other purpose.

Mr. McCulloch showed that the letter had actually been annexed to the plaint.

The Judge—Can you get on without this letter, Mr. Dunbar?

Mr. Dunbar—Oh yes, I think I can.

Mr. McCulloch pressed his objection that the suit could not be brought in the name of the Corporation.

The Court held that the suit was properly brought, being in accordance with the orders of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. McCulloch stated, by way of defence, that the defendant was merely trustee for the Brokers' Loan and Discount Bank (of which he was formerly manager) in respect of the shares which were the subject of the suit. It was admitted, however, that his name was on the register.

The Judge—I shall hold him liable so long as he remains on the list of contributories.

Mr. McCulloch—His being on the list of contributories makes him no more than legally liable for these calls.

The Judge—And equitable also. If he has an equitable defence it should be made before the Court of Chancery: this is not the place to make it. Sufficient for me that there is a judgment, and unless you can show me that the judgment was made without jurisdiction I must enforce it. It is not I who am winding up this Corporation. (After a pause.) I think the last shred of your flag has been torn away.

Mr. McCulloch—I don't think I have anything more to say.

A decree was given for the amount claimed, with costs, and interest on the judgment only.

Another suit, by the same plaintiff and against Roychund Deepchund, to recover Rs. 12,700, due for calls on 127 shares, was afterwards taken up.

Mr. Dunbar, for the plaintiff, stated that as it had been impossible to find the defendant, the summons had been served upon Premchund Roychund, the defendant's son. This was on the 4th instant, and on the 13th Mr. Hurrell, on behalf of Premchund Roychund, wrote to the plaintiff's solicitors stating that his client knew nothing about the case and requesting that either the summons should be taken back or that the case should stand over for a fortnight to allow of the defendant being communicated with.

The Judge, to Premchund Roychund who was in court—Where is your father residing?

Mr. Premchund—He is at Surat.

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The Judge—Have you not already informed him of the summons having been served on you?

Mr. Premchund—Not yet.

The Judge—Not yet written to him?

Mr. Premchund—No.

Mr. Dunbar—When did he go away? Before the 4th?

Mr. Premchund—Yes, before the 4th.

Mr. Dunbar—When was the attachment, at the instance of the Bank of Bombay, carried out against him?

Mr. Premchund—About a fortnight ago.

The Judge (to Mr. Dunbar).—Where did he reside?

Mr. Dunbar—At No. 9 Withulwady Lane.

The Judge—With Premchund Roychund?

Mr. Dunbar—Yes.

The Judge—Have you any proof that he resided with him? That will be sufficient.

Premchund Roychund was here called by Mr. Dunbar as a witness, and on being affirmed stated,—The defendant, my father, resided with me at No. 9 Withulwady Lane, and the summons in this case was served on me for him.

Mr. Dunbar said he had no objection to the case being allowed to stand over for a fortnight.

The suit was postponed accordingly.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS,—1868.

First day, Tuesday, 14th April.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.)

The Court sat to-day at 10 o'clock, and the following cases were tried before a common jury:—

Charge of Causing Grievous Hurt.—Catherine Crane was placed at the bar on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. It appeared that the prosecutrix had absconded previous to the trial, and His Lordship explained this to the jury and that the policeman had not given a clear explanation of this, or else the defendant would not have now been at the bar. It would, therefore, remain for them only to find that there was no evidence and to find the defendant not guily. He also mentioned that he had looked over the depositions, and that the charge did not seem to be a serious one. The jury found as directed, and His Lordship then dismissed the defendant, telling her that there was no imputation on her character owing to this charge. The prosecutrix's recognisances were therefore estreated.

Conviction of a "Loafer."—Peter McLeod, a deserter, was charged with cheating and using criminal force, by having, on the 30th January, at Kurrachee, cheated Jerome Francis Alvarez of two bottles of beer and two of "Old Tom."

From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner, along with his servant, entered the prosecutor's shop and called for the liquor. On getting it he gave it to his servant and told him to take it to a woman outside. The servant was allowed to go out, the prisoner pretending to take a piece of paper from his pocket, which he said was a note. He refused to pay for the liquor. Prosecutor followed him and told a policeman. Prisoner then knocked down the prosecutor on his demanding money, and was taken into custody.

Prisoner made a statement to the jury, to the effect that he was acquainted with the native, and went into the shop at his request, that the man then made off with the liquor, that the prosecutor demanded payment which he declined, and told him to come to a constable, that the Portuguese followed him, and that he only struck him when angry.

The jury found the prisoner guilty both of cheating and using criminal violence.

His Lordship then sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years, remarking that there was no doubt he was a loafer living by his wits, and that he had gone to the shop with the intention of getting the articles.

Theft of Hidden Ornaments.—Koondlica Wittoba was charged with having, on the 27th February, stolen two gold neck chains, and other property, belonging to Suckaram Ramjee. He pleaded guilty.

His Lordship remarked that he had stolen the ornaments from a place in which they had been hid by the owner in his presence. This was his first offence, and he had taken the police and shown them where he had put the property. The sentence was imprisonment for one year in the County Jail; and the prosecutor was ordered to get delivery of his property.

Criminal Breach of Trust and Abetment.—Tookaram Ramjee, Hurry Canjee, and Rama Rukhma were charged,—the first, with having on the 6th February dishonestly converted to his own use four boxes of piece-goods under his charge as a carrier; and the others, with abetment of the same. They pleaded not guilty, and the evidence was to the effect that the first prisoner got charge of a number of boxes, which belonged to Messrs. Graham & Co., at the Custom House, to be conveyed to the godown at Colaba. The most of these were delivered, but the four boxes mentioned in the charge were not got till found in posssession of the prisoners.

The jury found the first prisoner guilty of criminal breach of trust as a carrier, and the other two guilty of abetment.

His Lordship sentenced each to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

A Sailor charged with Causing Hurt.—Peter Murphy, a youngish looking sailor, was placed at the bar, charged with voluntarily causing grievous or simple hurt, by having on the 13th March struck the prosecutor, Peter McBryde, seaman.

It seemed from the evidence that the prisoner and the prosecutor had been on board the same ship at Bombay. One day they were ashore, and on their return to the vessel the prosecutor brought a message to the prisoner that he must get ready to return ashore. He replied by accusing him of carrying "yarns" to the mate, and, on the prosecutor denying that, words ensued, and the prisoner stabbed him on the arm with a clasp knife, owing to the injuries of which he had been taken to the hospital. The medical evidence was to the effect that the injury had never been serious and that the man was now better.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of voluntarily causing simple hurt.

His Lordship remarked on the unmanly use of a knife, but as the prosecutor had been the stronger man, said he would not give a heavy sentence—still he must suffer rigorous imprisonment for nine months.

Theft of Gold Ornaments.—Essoo Balloo was placed at the bar on a charge of stealing four gold ornaments, belonging to Jetta Lallajee, from a building used as a dwelling-house, on the 8th April. On being asked whether he was guilty or not he gave (the interpreter remarked) a curious reply—"That though I did not commit the offence, I did it." This was recorded as a plea of not guilty.

The case was very clear—that the prosecutor had gone to sleep at mid-day and left the ornaments in an open box—that he was awakened by a noise, saw the prisoner, and kept after him till he was caught by a policeman, and the ornaments found in his possession.

The jury at once found the prisoner guilty, and His Lordship then imposed a sentence that he hoped would deter him from such an act during the rest of his life—rigorous imprisonment for two years—and ordered the prosecutor to get delivery of his property.

Theft of Notes.—A woman named Rackhmee was charged with having, on the 21st February, stolen two Government notes for Rs. 100 each, and Rs. 8-12 in cash—the property of Motee Salajee, a grocer, at Sion.

The circumstances were very plain,—that the prisoner had been engaged with an old woman pounding rice for the prosecutor and in the temporary absence of the Marwaree entered the room in which he had left his money in a bag and stole it therefrom.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and she was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months—the money being ordered to be restored to the owner.

The Court then adjourned till Wednesday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RAJCOTE STATE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In reference to a perjury case, recently tried by Mr. Karsandas Mooljee, Deputy Superintendent, Rajcote State, your correspondent has made an attack upon the administrative abilities of that official. In justice to Mr. Karsandas Mooljee, allow me state that the Bama and the *Nagar* alluded to by your correspondent are justly punished for a crime which they seem to have made their business. They were the chief parties in fabricating evidence in conjunction with two Marwarrees, with a view to ruin two patels of the village of Moodaka.

After a careful investigation in the civil suit it was found that the case was dishonestly got up, and the very parties in whose favour the accused had given evidence confessed that the whole evidence adduced before the Court was fabricated. This made the case clear and strong enough against the parties involved, and the proceedings of Mr. Karsandass Mooljee were approved and confirmed by the Higher Court. In regard to the administrative abilities of Mr. Karsandass Mooljee, none could be a better judge than his immediate superior, Captain Lloyd, who I am happy to say has shown a due appreciation of his services by giving him promotion which he so well deserved.

Rajcote, 11th April. JUSTICE.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER OF A FRENCH OFFICER AND TEN SEAMEN AT JAPAN.

(*Overland China Mail, March* 25.)

The news from Hiogo is to the 11th instant, conveyed thence to Nagasaki per H. M. S. *Manilla*. We regret to have to record another catastrophe, which added to those from which the English and Americans have already suffered, (we allude to the sudden death of Consul Myburgh and the upsetting of the boat which cost the lives of Admiral Bell, his flag Lieutenant and ten seamen,) will cause the opening of Osaka to be remembered as a national calamity by three, at any rate of the Treaty Powers. This time, it is our French allies who are the sufferers, and instead of nature and the elements being the assailants, savage and brutal murderers have struck the blow. Several versions of the unfortunate affair are in circulation to-day, but all agree in the main point that a French officer and ten seamen have met their deaths by treachery on the part of some Japanese soldiers, said to belong to Prince Toza's retinues and that the attack made on them was made designedly and without the slightest provocation. Rumour says that as reprisal, some forty of Toza's men have been seized by the French authorities, who have given notice that if within fourteen days the actual criminals are not forthcoming the whole of the prisoners shall be hanged at the yard arms of the French men-of-war. The Japanese Government, it is said, have expressed their horror at the unfortunate affair and have promised all the amend it is in their power to make, but the French naturally require "deeds not words," and unless they promptly get the amplest satisfaction, there is very little doubt they will carry out the oath of M. Leon Roche, solemnly sworn over the bodies of his murdered countrymen, in the name of France and the Emperor, that they should be bitterly revenged.

The following letter from a correspondent at Hiogo, dated 11th inst., gives details of the sad affair and of the funeral of the murdered ones:—

HIOGO, March 11th, 1868.

You will be very sorry to learn that a fearful tragedy has been enacted six miles from Osaka, in the Bay. A boat's crew from the *Dupleix* was sent to wait for the French Consul and the Captain, who were expected overland, but they were stopped by some fellows and told they could not pass, so rather than run any risk they turned back. In the meantime the boat had been waiting for them some two hours, and the men were lounging about on the beach unarmed, when all of a sudden, some Japanese (about 200 in number) opened fire on them, shot them down as you would shoot pigeons, killing several and taking the wounded prisoners and putting them to death. The French authorities recovered eleven bodies, and I attended the funeral of the poor fellows this afternoon. The midshipman, who was killed, was the only one who had a revolver, and he fired off all the barrels before he was killed. All the Ministers and residents, &c., attended the funeral, also officers from the different men-of-war, and the band of the *Ocean*. The captain of the *Dupleix* made an oration over the poor fellows' graves, (there was no priest,) he was very much excited and told the Frenchmen to look on the graves of their shipmates, and countrymen, who had been foully assassinated, murdered in cold-blood, that their deaths must be revenged, or they were all cowards and not Frenchmen.

The Minister, Lean Roche, spoke next, he was so cut up that he could hardly speak and the tears choked him, in fact all the sailors present were shedding tears. He told them to have confidence in their officers and Minister, and he solemnly swore over the bodies of his murdered countrymen in the name of France and the Emperor, that they should be bitterly revenged.

It was a most sad scene, and even the most thoughtless were much affected.

There are several more men severely wounded, and I think two officers, who happened to be near in another boat. The Japanese authorities admit, themselves, that it was cold-blooded murder, and that there was no excuse or provocation for it. They offer to make all amends in their power. All seems quiet again now at Hiogo.

We learn that the receipt of this news had caused great excitement at Nagasaki, where H. I. M. S. *Forfait* kept up steam, with the intention of preventing any Japanese vessels from leaving the harbour. Foreigners after dark objected to leaving their houses, and even in the day time went about armed and in parties. A great number of unemployed Japanese soldiers were loafing about the place, apparently bent on mischief, and a short time since a French officer had to beat a forced retreat for a distance of about four miles closely followed by armed natives.

The following is from the extra published by the *Friend of China*, March 18th:—

Other versions regarding the affair are in town, one to the effect that, though the *Hiogo* authorities offered to give a hundred Japanese for execution in return for the Frenchmen's lives, the offer was declined—dollars being wanted. For once, a requisition on the Japanese for an *amende honourable* is in proper hands.

Nagasaki, March 17th, 1868.—Per H. M. S. *Manilla* from Hiogo, we had news yesterday, of the murder of 11 French sailors and 1 officer of French frigate *Dupliex*. It appears they landed some 7 miles above Hiogo on the Prince of Toza's territory, and were immediately cut down. The officer was found with his ears and fingers cut off, his tongue cut out, and otherwise mutilated. The French Minister, with the captain and cews of all the men-of-war in Harbour, attended the funeral, the Minister and Captain of the *Dupleix*, calling God to witness their vows over the graves of their murdered ship-mates! Joining hands all round, they pledged themselves to wreak a fearful vengeance on the murderers of their comrades! The trade in fire-arms still continues, notwithstanding the Minister's prohibition. The French have seized all Toza's people and ships in Hiogo, and notified Toza that, unless the murderers are given up in 14 days, they will hang the whole 40 to the yard arms of the ship. Serve them right, say I. The matter of "blood" is in right hands this time!

THE PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION IN JAPAN.

The only particular items that we must note are indeed of the first importance; but the first will probably have reached China readers by direct opportunities from Hiogo. It is that the retainer of the Prince of Bizen, who gave the order to attack foreigners in Kobe has been given up to justice, and in the presence of a member of each foreign legation committed *harakiru* and was decapitated. This shows perhaps more strongly than most of the occurrences which the last few weeks have witnessed, the high price that the confederate Daimios are prepared to bid for foreign countenance and support.

For it must be borne in mind that the moving spirit in the rebellion that has overthrown the government of the late Tycoon is the father of Prince Satsuma, Shimadz' Saburo; the same who gave orders to attack and murder Mr. Richardson and the party with him, on the Tokaido in 1863; the same who allowed his sons' chief city to be battered and burnt, his ships to be taken, his coffers to be emptied rather than make any apology for the deed of blood, or allow the perpetrators of it to be given up; far less would he who gave the order on that occasion have yielded to the demands of the "ugly barbarians." But now he is the first to acquiesce in the Emperor's name, that "he who hath done this deed shall certainly be put to death." It is indeed a high price to pay for foreign sympathy.

The second fact is—that the late Tycoon has not simply resigned his power, as has so frequently been asserted, but he has retired now from public life altogether—gone into a temple and become *inkyo*. All the vast preparations that have been made for fighting will probably tend in quietness; and the Mikado's officers, whether they be Satsuma's or other Daimio's retainers, will come and take over the government without let or hindrance. We honestly wish it were otherwise; but there is no help for it. The change is complete in the ruling powers; and those who were rebels speak in the Emperor's name, whilst he who was acting so faithfully to his sovereign, to the Daimios, to the country and to foreigners, would be a rebel in his turn, if he opposed them. He has always recognised the evils of civil war; and he has done all that mortal could to avoid plunging the country into it. He will have the satisfaction in his retirement of knowing that by acting up to all his promises with foreigners, by encouraging his own country's traders and removing many restrictions on their operations, he has gained the good will both of his own people and of foreigners. All that is now to be carried out now by his successors, he himself proposed; and nothing but jealousy and ambition have operated to overthrow him.

But it now remains to be seen what the new holders of power will do. If they do no more than the treaties already provide for—*i. e.* if they only complete the opening of Osaka and Kobe, and open Neegato and Yedo on the 1st April, they will fall miserably short of what it is required and expected of them. If they only open their own ports such as Kagosima, Simonoseki and the like, they will show that it was not the good of the country at large that they had in view, but the individual enrichment of themselves. Indeed, in a word, if they do not throw open the whole country, they will give evidence that they are far behind the late Tycoon, who has roundly declared that it was certain that the whole country would be opened, but that it must be done gradually and wisely, without running a muck with prejudices well known to be deep-seated. * * * *

By the last mail we were enable to give the neutrality notifications of the foreign Ministers. They have interfered inopportunely with the transfer of ships already sold to the Japanese government, and with a good trade in arms that was supplying the place of the more regular and legitimate trade in miscellaneous imports, which has been terribly cut up by the warlike aspect of the times. According to treaty no sale of arms or ammunition is permissible except to governmen. But the illegal sale of them to Daimios has been so large as to lead to all the changes we now see; and one very notable fact is, that, according to all accounts, the troops that have come into conflict with Europeans, those of Satsuma and Choshiu, are far better armed and accoutred than those of the Tycoon's government, although the latter has had out a whole *posse* of military instructors from Europe; and the troops now protecting Kobe which belong to one or other of these Daimios are said to be a far finer set of fellows than any we have here.

Two members of the English Legation have been at Kioto; viz., Mr. Satow and Dr. Willis. We believe that the former has retured to Kobe—but the latter remains giving medical and surgical aid to the wounded soldiery of the Daimios. How is that with regard to neutrality?

The Ministers returned to Osaka on the 5th instant. There is a report that they were molested in the streets—but of this we have no direct confirmation. It is expected that the ministers will all return to Yokohama very shortly now, if they find they can place everything on a sure footing at Osaka and Kobe; but the excitement that has so long prevailed quite puts the opening of Yedo out of the category of momentous questions. Perhaps as things are beginning to assume their normal torpidity, the matter may recover its original importance in men's mind.

The *Japan Times* gives the following additional information:—

Our statement last mail, that the Mikado had offered to accept the Treaties of 1868 and, *nomine mutato*, to put himself in the place of the Shogoon as our ally, is confirmed by the publication of an official notification at Kobe to that effect. One of our correspondents there, writing under date of the 16th inst., says:—"A notification is published to-day setting forth that the Mikado has undertaken to carry out the treaties with foreigners in their integrity, and commanding Japanese subjects to abstain from lawless acts towards foreigners. The natives are further informed that Satsuma and Chiosiu have garrisoned Kobe, and are enjoined to pursue their avocation 'without anxiety.' The Government of Hiogo and Osaka is for the present vested in three commissioners, one of whom is Ito." This man Ito is very well known to some of the members of Foreign Legations, who have met him at Shimonoseki and elsewhere.

It is rumoured among the Japanese that Yedo will be opened to foreign trade almost immediately. We are in a position, however, to contradict this. A native company has bought the *Enakawa*, a small screw steamer of very small draught of water, for a ferry boat to ply between this and Yedo. She will make the up and down trip every day, which will be a great convenience. Our Japanese speculators, however, must strengthen their 'line'—for they will assuredly never be able to work it with only one boat.

The same journal thus describes the situation on the 12th March. The outrage, full particulars of which we give below, had evidently not been heard of:—

The civil war is virtually over and the northern Daimios, without a head and divided in opinion among themselves, will submit to the new *regime* without a struggle. Stotsbashi has finally retired from public life, has announced to the Mikado that he is become *inkio* and, shut up in the *Ooyeno*, one of the cemeteries of the Shogoons in Yedo, awaits the further orders of his Imperial master. The Gorojiu is dissolved and its members gone no one knows whither. The only representative of the late cabinet is the Minister of the interior, who reports himself sick, and will see no envoy from the Foreign Legations. The French and English missions of military and naval instruction are both withdrawn from Yedo and, until the arrival of the foreign Ministers and the assumption of the native executive government by the Mikado's officers, diplomatic relations with Yedo are suspended.—*Overland China Mail.*

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

The intelligence which has been received from the north, during the past week, in reference to the rebellion, entirely puts to flight the statements, which have been from time to time made with a view to causing it to appear that the Imperial Forces were making head against the movement. From this view of the subject, persistently maintained by one of our local contemporaries, we have for a lengthened time felt reluctantly compelled to dissent. As far back as November last, we pointed out the significance of the news which had from various quarters come to hand, and we laid particular stress upon the fact that Li, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces in the North, has been degraded, as evidencing the disaster which had attended his arms. At the time we also noticed that serious fears were entertained of the spread of the rebellion, in consequence of the distress of the people, and we pointed out that it was rumoured that Li had despairing of success in any other way, decided upon resorting to the means employed for the Taeping rebellion, and would make arrangements for the employment of a foreign force, to be commanded either by Macartney or Doyle.

Since that time, some victories were reported on the part of the Imperial troops, but it now appears that the value of those successes was very much exaggerated. The laxity of discipline which has always been observable in the imperial troops, seems to have been the chief cause of this failure. Vast numbers of them were left without pay, and according to recent accounts it was only by force of arms that the soldiers in the Imperial army were prevented from deserting in vast masses.

Such was the general aspect of affairs, as far as known up to the early part of the present week, when news came overland, that the junction had been effected between the Nienfei and Mahomedan rebels—and that the city of Paoutingfoo had fallen into their hands. This was confirmed by the arrival of the *Yuen-tsze-fei* on the 4th inst., which brought intelligence that the rebel forces were in large numbers within a short distance of Tientsin.

It is thus evident that affairs are at present in a most precarious position, and will depend upon the amount of strength, which the Imperialists can within a short time bring to bear upon the Rebel forces—whose tactics seem to have been of a clever nature as they have placed themselves in such a position, with relation to Peking and Tientsin, that unless the Imperialists divide their forces, it is probable that while the one city is defended, the other will be taken. The design would appear to be to entice the Imperial Forces in the capital to protect the approach to Tientsin, and to avail of the opportunity so afforded for making an attempt at the capital; and if it be true, as stated, that a portion of the Pekin troops have already been despatched to prevent the rebels taking Tientsin, it is improbable that this design may succeed. It is at least impossible to suppose that if the rebels at Paoutingfoo received additional enforcements from the Mahomedans in the Shansi, that there is much probability of the Imperial Forces being able to make head against them for any length of time.

As is not unnatural, the old rumours of the probable defection of Li, have again arisen, and it is said that he has no desire to prevent the Nienfei from taking the capital, when he will be able either to recapture it, and so make himself mas ter of the situation, or in virtue of a previous understanding with the rebel chiefs, make common cause with them. However this may be, it is clear that the Chinese Government have never had a more anxious time than at the present moment, and that their position almost hangs upon a thread. Even admitting the integrity of Li's motives, it is not without the bounds of probability that his troops, discontented and short of pay, might force him to a step which he had not deliberately contemplated.—*N. C. Daily News.*

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL.

(*Overland China Mail, March* 25.)

24th March.

The P. & O. steamer *Orissa* with London Mails of 10th February, arrived on the 21st instant. Telegraphic ad vices extend to the 2nd instant from London, announcing a reactionary movement in the Cotton market, such as might have been expected from the very sudden and extensive advance which had continued almost to the 29th February. The latest quotation for Fair Dhollera is 8⅛d. per lb., which is sufficient to justify the expectation of considerable improvement in this market. The last advices regarding Tea are decidedly favourable. The Silk market is reported dull and prices declining.

IMPORTS.

The *Golden Spur* from London is the only ship which has arrived with general cargo; other arrivals are noted elsewhere.

The general tone of the market has decidedly improved. The free settlements commented upon in our last report, coupled with considerable transhipments to the coast ports and increasingly favourable advices from Europe and from India, have given more confidence to importers and brought stocks within more manageable compass. The Chinese themselves are animated by more hopeful sentiments, the firmness of the market having doubtless enabled them to dispose of most of their late purchases at fair profits. At the present range of prices consumption is likely to go on freely, but with large supplies of cheap goods on the way it is scarcely probable that an advance equivalent to that which has lately occurred in Europe will be easily obtained here; at the same time a steady business may be looked for at prices which promise an excellent return upon goods to arrive within the next three months. The advance of Exchange in India is also affecting this market in a manner favourable to importers.

Raw Cotton.—By the *Arratoon Apcar*, which arrived from Calcutta on 14th instant, advices came to hand of a good advance in prices at that port, consequent on the receipt of telegrams from England reporting the home Cotton market lively, and rates daily advancing. This news has influenced our market as regards Indian staples, which have advanced about dlr. 1 per picul. China kinds remain as before, but the market is very firm. Transactions have lately been on a limited scale, as holders are looking for higher rates. To-day's quotations are for—Shanghai, dlrs. 20.50 per picul; Ningpo, dlrs. 21 *a* dlrs. 22 per picul; Tientsin, dlrs. 19 *a* dlrs. 20 per picul; Bengal, dlrs. 16 *a* dlrs. 18 50 per picul; Bombay, dlrs. 17 *a* dlrs. 19.50 per picul. Total sales for the fortnight, 8,000 bales.

Cotton Yarn.—Considerable settlements have again taken place, but there can be no doubt that transactions in this article have been curtailed by the higher demands of importers. The prices paid for Nos. 16/24s. have ranged from dlrs. 113 *a* dlrs. 120 per bale, and the Chinese are very slow in accepting the new position which the market is assuming. Holders are now asking an advance of dlrs. 5 *a* dlrs. 10 per bale on these rates, but it is evidently no easy matter to get the dealers to pay it. The higher counts are in a better position, stocks being small. Nos. 28/32s. have fetched prices ranging from dlrs. 127 *a* dlrs. 147½ per bale, and the absence of transactions in Nos. 38/42s. is probably owing to there being very few in stock.

Grey Shirtings show a very decided improvement in every respect. Stocks are by no means too large, and with the prospect of higher prices at the Northern Ports, there is every reason to hope for better prices here ere long. Holders, who were willing to accept dlrs. 2.80 per piece for 8.4 lbs. a fortnight ago, are now declining to accept less than dlrs. 3 per piece, and some are disinclined to part with their goods except at an important advance upon that rate. 7 lbs. have lately been sold at dlrs. 2.20 *a* dlrs, 2.35 per piece, but these should also incrsase in value, particularly as they are in comparatively small supply. The future of Grey Shirtings depends so much upon the state of the Northern markets that, unless advices from those places are encouraging, their value is not likely to increase to nearly the same extent as if trade remained undisturbed by the rebels who so often interfere with the passage of goods into the interior.

White Shirtings have been taken to a moderate extent at dlrs. 3 per piece for 64 reed, and dlrs. 3.50 per piece for 72 reed. The market may now be quoted somewhat firmer for these goods. Finer qualities, including some *Imitation Linens*, have fetched from dlrs. 4.85 *a* dlrs. 5.40 per piece.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

Messrs. Jameson & Barton's Opium Circular, dated Hongkong, 23rd March, 1868, says:—

Our last Report was of the 9th instant, since which date there have arrived the steamer *Behar* with Europe Mails of 20th—27th January on the 10th instant; *Arratoon Apcar* with portion of 2nd sale Opium from Calcutta on the 14th instant; *Orissa* with Europe Mails of 3rd and 10th February on the 21st instant; the steamer *Scotia* from Calcutta came in this afternoon bringing on the steamer *Reiver's* cargo, the latter vessel having put back to Calcutta with some damage to her machinery.

The market was last represented as closing quiet; a fair business has been done in Bengal Drug during the fortnight, stocks having become quite exhausted previous to the arrival of the steamer *Arratoon Apcar* and nearly the whole of her cargo has already been disposed of; the arrival of the steamer *Scotia* this afternoon will tend to weaken the market, she is supposed to have on board about 2,300 chests; this will, if it can be obtained in time, appear in the estimated stock under the proper heading; there has been but little enquiry for Malwa, and the market closes weak for all kinds.

Patna,—New—Was last quoted as closing firm at dlrs. 700 *a* 702½, and reached as high as dlrs. 750 per chest previous to the arrival of the steamer *Arratoon Apcar*; since her arrival rates have fluctuated, and the full supplies brought on by the steamer *Scotia* will tend to depress the market, which closes unsteady at dlrs. 677½ *a* 680. 3rd sale dlrs. 660 *a* 665 per chests, latest quotation from Calcutta Rs. 1,420.

Patna,—Old—Was last quoted at dlrs. 670 per chest; a moderate business has been done, and at the present moment there is no available stock, the market closes at dlrs. 677½ *a* 682½.

Benares,—New—The small supply, brought on by the steamer *Arratoon Apacar*, was quickly taken up at high rates, and holders of what few chests were left in stock previous to the arrival of the steamer *Scotia* were demanding dlrs. 690 *a* 692½, the market closes unsteady at dlrs. 677½ *a* 680, latest quotations in Calcutta Rs. 1,400.

Benares,—Old—Was last quoted at dlrs 680; owing to the small available stocks only a moderate business has been done in this description and extreme rates have been obtained, the market closes unsteady at dlrs. 685 *a* 687½.

Malwa was last quoted as closing steady at dlrs. 695 *a* 700 per pecul; only a very moderate business has been done during the fortnight, the unfavourable advices received from the North on the opening of the Ports as well as the Coast Ports, has caused considerable depression in our market, which has been still further weakened by the large supplies brought on by the steamer *Orissa*, and sales are reported at dlrs. 665 per pecul, which must be considered the closing rate, with little or no enquiry at present; latest quotations in Bombay were Rs. 1,550 per chest of lbs. 140.

Persian was last quoted at dlrs. 605 *a* 610 per pecul; no transactions during the fortnight.

Turkey—No. stock.

	Pat.	Ben.	Mal.	Per.	Tu.
Estimated Stock, on 9th March, 1868	35	...	362	210	...
Imp. per str. *Behar*	...	...	1,504	...	...
" Str. *Arratoon Apcar*	897	410	...	...	...
" " *Orissa*	15	...	2,218	...	...
" " *Scotia*	1,273	1,022	...	...	...
	2,220	1,432	4,084	210	...
Exports, &c., &c.	865	392	2,138	...	...
Estm. Stock, 23rd Mar., 1868	1,355	1,040	1,946	210	...

CANTON COMMERCIAL, 21st MARCH.

IMPORTS.

Prices for Metals are maintained, but do not show any further advance, and only a few small sales of Lead and Quicksilver are reported.

Quotations:—

Lead, common,	... ...	$7.65 *a* $7.75
" W. B.,	... ...	8.65 *a* 8.75
Quicksilver,	... ...	71.00 *a* 72.00

EXPORTS.

Teas.—A few very trifling settlements have been made, but there are no Teas possessing any quality now to be obtained. No more Country Congous have arrived, and of Canton Congous only some 400 half-chests have found buyers. Scented Teas have been sold to the extent of 3,200 boxes, at Tls. 14½ *a* Tls. 19 for Scented Orange Pekoes, and Tls. 11½ for Scented Capers. A few Gunpowders have changed hands at Tls. 18 per picul. In Country Greens nothing has been done.

Quotations:—

Canton Congous, ...	Tls. 18
Scented Orange Pekoes, ...	" 14.5 *a* 19
Scented Capers, ...	" 11½
C'ton Green Teas, G'powder, ...	" 18

Silk.—A few transactions are reported at last quotations at which the market closes firm.

Quotations:—

Tsatlee, Choice, ...	$520 *a* $530
No. 1, ...	490 *a* 500
Loongkong, No. 1, ...	530 *a* 585
Kowkong, ...	480 *a* 490
Lacklow, and Cumchuck, ...	510 *a* 520
Re-reeled Cumchuck, ...	550
Seulam, ...	420
Punjum, ...	145
Waste Silk, ...	45
Pierced Cocoons, ...	75

FOOCHOW COMMERCIAL.

The usual mail steamer has not yet arrived.

Latest dates from this Port only extend to 14th instant, when there was nothing whatever doing in Teas, but the Teamen were arriving from the South, and commencing their arrangements for next season's business.

Lead was in request at dlrs. 8·50 per picul, the Chinese beginning to comprehend that supplies would be short this year.

SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL, 18th MARCH.

IMPORTS.

The French Mail of the 19th January arrived on the 9th, with telegrams to 8th February. The Mail of the 27th January arrived on the 15th instant, bringing telegrams to the 19th February, which reported Tea advancing in price, deliveries large, quoted No. 3 Tsatlee Silk 27s. 6d. to 28s., and 8 lb. 4 oz. Grey Shirtings 10s. 6d. to 11s.; this, coupled with the news from the north of the rebels having been driven south, caused some speculation here and an advance in prices for Grey Shirtings. The arrivals from London with General cargoes have been the *Aurora Australis, White Adder*, and *Leander*. Those coal-laden have been—*M. W. Sass*, from Sydney; *Layard*, and *Neptune*, from Newcastle, N. S. W.; *Hope*, from Shields; and *General Havelock, Isabella Ridley*, and *Adelina*, from Cardiff. The bankruptcy of Messrs Smith, Kennedy & Co. was annulled on the 14th, and a deed of inspector-ship registered. Exchange still declining.

Soft Goods.—Grey Shirtings.—Since the issue of last report, dated 14th instant, an improvement has taken place in the market for these goods. Fair sales of 8½-lbs. have been effected at rates ranging from Tls. 2·15 to 2·24 per piece, the latter being for favourite Eagle chop. Tientsin advices, though better in tone, are not yet such as to warrant much advance on this side; and the rise in value, above noted, must be mainly attributed to the firmness of holders. 7-lbs. cloth is slightly higher, and moderate sales are reported at quotations.

T-Cloths.—Ordinary goods have been more sought for during the past two days, and the demand has been freely met by holders. Of 8-lbs. 36-in. cloth, several sales have transpired, but prices show little alteration.

In White Shirtings there is no change to report.

Opium.—*Malwa*—Little business has been done during the fortnight; there is little change in quotations which, however, tend downwards. To-day's rate is Tls. 518.

Patna has fluctuated in consequence of speculation, and rates have risen from Tls. 515 *a* 520 to Tls. 530 *a* 540; there being little stock in hand. Rates for old drug have also improved to Tls. 505, at which there is brisk demand.

Benares has shared in the rise of Patna, and is quoted Tls. 510 new and old.

	Malwa. chests	Patna. chests.
Stock on March 3rd, 1868,...	3,159	351
Imports since last Stocks,...	1,343	310
Total, ...	4,502	661
Deliveries, ...	874	327
Estimated Stocks on 17th March, 1868,	3,628	334

EXPORTS.

Black Tea.—A very trifling business has been done at about last fortnight's rates. The small stock left is very firmly held, few arrivals being now expected. The *Andreas* is full, and the two vessels now on the berth for London will probably take a long time to fill up, and certainly complete the season's export.

MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH IN THE IRISH DEBATE.

(*Times, March* 14.)

Mr. Bright.—When this debate began it was not my intention to take any part in it, for I have very lately in another place and to a larger audience added my contribution to the great national deliberation on Irish affairs which is now in progress. But the speech of the noble lord the Chief Secretary of Ireland, and some misunderstandings which have arisen with respect to what I said elsewhere have changed my intention, and therefore I shall ask for the indulgence of the House, in the hope that I may make on this question rather a more practical speech than that which we have just listened to. It is said by eminent censors of the Press that this debate will yield about 30 hours of talk and will then end in no result. I have observed that all great questions in this country require 30 hours in talk many times repeated before great questions are settled. (Cheers.) There is much shower and much sunshine between the sowing of the seed and the reaping of the harvest, but the harvest is reaped after all. (Loud cheers.) I was very much struck with what happened on the first night of the debate. The hon. member for Cork in the opening portion of his address described the state of Ireland from his point of view, and the facts he stated are not and cannot be disputed. He said that the Habeas Corpus Act had been suspended for three years in his country; that within the island there was a large military force, amounting, as we have heard to-night, to 20,000 men, besides the 12,000 armed police; that in the harbours of Ireland there are ships of war, and on her rivers gunboats, and that throughout the country, and also, as we know, throughout this, there has been, and there is yet considerable alarm with regard to the discontent in Ireland. All that is quite true. But when the noble lord the Chief Secretary for Ireland opened his speech, the first portion of it was of a very different complexion. I am willing to admit that to a large extent it was equally true. He told us that the condition of the people in Ireland was considerably better now than it was at the time of the Devon Commission. At the time of the Devon Commission the condition of the country had no parallel among any civilized or Christian nations. (Cheers.) Perforce of famine, of pestilence, and of emigration, the population had been greatly diminished, and it would have been an extraordinary thing, indeed, if, with such a diminution of the population, there had been no improvement in the condition of those who remained behind. The noble lord showed us that wages were higher; he pointed to the fact that the tonnage entering in and out of Irish ports had considerably increased, and although I may not say. that some of these comparisons were quite accurate or, perhaps, quite fair, still, on the whole, I am quite ready to admit the truth of the statement which the noble lord made. But now it seems to me that, admitting the truth of what the hon. member for Cork said, and equally admitting the truth of the noble lord's statement, that brings before us a question even more grave than any we have had to discuss in past years with regard to the condition of Ireland. If it be true, as has been stated by more than one speaker, that a considerable improvement in the physical condition of the people has taken place, if it be true that there is an universality of education in Ireland which is much beyond that which exists in this island, if after many useful measures which have been passed there still remains, first of all, what is called Fenianism, which is the reckless and daring exhibition of feeling, beyond that a very wide discontent and disloyalty, and beyond that among the whole Catholic population, I venture to say an universal dissatisfaction (hear, hear)—if that be so, assuredly the member for Cork, one of the most useful and eminent of the representatives from Ireland, is right in bringing this question before the House, and I venture to say that there is no question whatsoever at this moment that we could possibly discuss connected with the interest and the honour of the empire that approaches in gravity and magnitude that which is now before us. (Hear.) If this state of things be true—and remember I have said nothing but what the member for Cork stated, I have given my approval to nothing that he said that was not confirmed by the speech of the noble lord—if this be true, assuredly all this great effect must have some cause, and we are unworthy of our position as members of this House, and representatives of our countrymen, if we do not at least endeavour to discover what the cause is, and if discovered speedily to apply a remedy. The cause is perfectly well known on both sides of the House. The noble lord (the Earl of Mayo) knows it—it is clear, even from the tenour of his own speech, that he knows it. He spoke of the questions of the land and of the Church. The noble lord the member for King's Lynn, whose observations in this debate, if he has any to offer, I shall be very glad to listen to, knows it. He referred to it in his speech at the Bristol banquet. The right hon. gentleman now at the head of the Government understands it, not only as well as I do, but in precisely the same sense (hear, hear), and, what is more, more than 20 years ago, when I stated in this House the things, or nearly the things, which I have stated recently, and shall state to night, that right hon. gentlemen from your own benches were making speeches of exactly the same import, and though there are many things that he appears at times not to remember, yet I will be bound to say that he recollects those words, and that he recollects the impressions of which those words were the expression to the House. The right hon. gentleman put it in a very short phrase when he described the ills of Ireland as connected with "an absentee aristocracy and an alien Church." Now I would not say a syllable about the aristocracy in this matter, and if I had to choose a phrase I would rather say "an absentee proprietary and an alien Church." Well, what are the obvious remedies? What are the remedies for this state of things that have been found sufficient in every other country? Why clearly, if you could do it by any means which do not violate the rights of property, it would be a happy thing to give to a considerable portion of the farmers of Ireland some proprietary rights, and at the same time to remove from that country a sense of injustice, a sense, the strongest of all, of the injustice of an alien Church. (Hear, hear.) Now, just for one moment look at the proposition which the noble lord says he is about to submit to the House on the land question. It is very like the Bill of last year. I shall not go into the details of the Bill, except to say that he proposes now, as he proposed then, that the Government should lend to the tenant farmers of Ireland sums of money by which they could make improvements, which sums are to be repaid to the Government authorities by some gradual process, and that the payment is to be spread over a considerable number of years. I do not know the exact number, and it does not in the least matter so far as my argument is concerned. Now, these tenant farmers are very numerous, too numerous it may be, for the good of the country; but they are there, and we must deal with them as we find them. The number holding under 15 acres is 250,000, between 15 and 30 acres 136,000, over 30 acres 158,000—making altogether more than 540,000 holders of land. Now it is to these 540,000 that the noble lord proposes to offer to lend money on condition that they make certain improvements and repay, after a certain number of years, the sums thus advanced. I think I am right in saying that in the Bill there is no limitation as to the smallness of the holding at which the loan shall be refused, and therefore the whole 540,000 tenants will be in a position to come to the Government, or Commissioners, or whatever authority there may be in Ireland, and ask for money to improve their farms. Now the House will see at once that if this plan is to have any considerable result it will be the source of an enormous transaction, or rather of a number of transactions, such as Government has never had to deal with in any other matter, and I suspect that the difficulties will be very great, and that the working of the plan with any really beneficial results will be almost, if not altogether, impossible. Now, what I ask the House is this:—If it be right for the noble lord to introduce a measure like this, and for the House to pass it, the money to be lent for improving the land and to be repaid in some 25 or 30 years—would it not be possible, by a somewhat similar process, to take some step in the direction of establishing to some extent a farmer proprietary in Ireland? (Hear, hear.) If it be right and proper to lend money to improve, it may assuredly be right, if it be on other grounds judicious, to lend money to buy. I don't know whether the right hon. member for Calne is here, perhaps he is not, but if he were I hope he would spare me from the severe criticisms which he expended on my hon. friend the member for Westminster. Now, I am as careful as any man can be of doing anything which can infringe on what you think or what I think the rights of property. I don't pretend to believe or to admit that there is anything, if you examine the words strictly, in what is called the "absolute property in land." You may toss a sixpence into the sea if you like, but there are things which regard to the land which you must not and ought not and dare not do. But I don't want to argue this at all upon that ground. I am, myself, of opinion that there is no class in any country more interested in a strict adherence to the principles of political economy carried out by benevolent and just men than the humblest and poorest classes. I think that they have as much interest in it as the rich (hear, hear), and the House has never known me as long as I have been here, and so long as I sit here will, I trust, never know me, to propose or advocate anything which shall interfere with what I believe to be, and what I would hold to be if I were a landowner, the just rights of property in the land. (Cheers.) But then I don't think, as some people seem to do, that the land is really intended to be only in the hands of the rich. I hold that to be a great mistake. I am not speaking of very poor men, nor do I think that a very poor man ought to possess land; but it cannot be a crime or an evil that any man of moderate means, any farmer, should, if he could, become the possessor of land or of his farm. (Hear, hear.) Now, about two centuries ago two very celebrated men in this country endeavoured to form a constitution for Carolina, at that time one of the colonies of this country in North America. Shaftesbury, the statesman, and Locke, the philosopher, attempted to frame a constitution, and they did so with the notion of having great proprietors all over the country and tenants who should cultivate the soil. I recollect that Mr. Bancroft, the historian of the colonization of the United States, describing the folly of that attempt and its utter failure, said, "The instinct of aristocracy dreads the moral power of a proprietary yeomanry, and therefore the perpetual degradation of the cultivators of the soil was enacted." There is no country in the world in which there are only landlords and tenants with no great manufacturing interest to absorb the population, in which the degradation of the cultivating tenant in not absolutely assured. Now, I hope that honourable gentlemen opposite, and some of those on this side who may be disposed in some degree to sympathize with them, will not for a moment imagine that I am discussing this question in any spirit of hostility, I will not say to the aristocracy of Ireland, but to the landowners of Ireland. I have always contended that the landowners of Ireland in their treatment of this question have greatly mistaken not only the interests of the population but their own. I was told the other day by more than one Irish member of this House, eminently calculated to give a good opinion upon it, that the whole of Ireland might be bought for 20 years' purchase. You know that the land of England is worth 30 years' purchase, and a great deal of it much more, and it is, I believe, because of circumstances which legislation might, to a great degree, remove that the land of Ireland is worth so much less at this moment than is the land of England. (Hear, hear.) Now, coming back to that question of the buying of farms, I put it to the House whether if it be right to lend to landlords for improvements, to lend to tenants for improvements on the farms of their landlords, to lend to those who propose to carry on public works, and to those who have to pay for the ravages of the cattle plague—if it be right for Parliament to lend money for all these things, I ask whether it might not be right to lend money to a certain extent in order that, in cases where it might be highly advantageous to landlords, and where they would be willing to consent, a portion of the tenant farmers of Ireland should be established as the proprietors of their own farms? Now, bear in mind that I have never spoken about peasent proprietors. I do not care whether they are peasant proprietors or what name you give to them. (Hear.) I am in favour of more proprietors, and some will be small and some will be large. But it will be quite proper for Parliament, if it thought fit, to do nothing for this transfer from the landlord who is willing to sell to the tenant, who is willing to buy in cases where there is less than a certain fixed quantity of acres. What I believe is this,—that you could establish from among the tenantry of Ireland a class of proprietors who would stand between the present great holders of land and those who are actually landless, and would give steadiness, loyalty, and peace to the whole population of the island. (Hear, hear.) Now, the noble lord the Chief Secretary no doubt knows perfectly well at what price he could lend the necessary money, but I may give one fact to show how the plan would work; the extent to which you would carry it would be left to the decision of Parliament. If you were to lend money at 3½ per cent., in 35 years, the tenant paying 5 per cent., he would have paid the whole of the money back, with interest, and have become the owner of his farm. If you were to adopt the rate at which you have already lent to the Harbour Commissioners, and to repair the ravages of the cattle plague,—namely, 3½ per cent., of course the tenant paying 5 per cent. would repay the principal sum in a shorter period. Therefore, within a time which has not been uncommonly taken for leases in Ireland—namely, 31 years, the tenant purchasing his farm, probably without raising his present rent, would repay to the Government all the principal and interest, and during the whole of the time he would have absolute fixity of tenure. Every year he would be paying off more and more; every year this field and that field would be added to his ownership; and he would know that at the end of this ordinary term of lease he would become the actual owner of the soil. (Hear, hear.) Let the House not imagine that I am proposing to take anybody's land by compulsion. I am proposing to buy in cases where men are willing to sell, and to transfer only in cases where men are willing and able to buy. There would be many thousands of such cases in a few years. Every Irish proprietor opposite must know, including the noble lord (Lord Claude Hamilton) who made so animated a speech a short time ago, and appeared so angry with me, that among the tenants of Ireland at this moment there is a considerable amount of saved money which is not invested in farms. That saved money would all go to carry out transactions of this nature; extraordinary efforts would be made by thousands of tenants to become possessed of their farms by investing their savings and by borrowing from their friends; and there would be an energetic, enterprising cultivation of the soil such as has never yet been seen in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) I said there are landlords ready to sell. There are some cases in which Parliament might insist upon a sale. For instance, they might insist upon the sale of the land of the London Companies. I never heard of much good done by many of the London companies. I was once invited to a dinner given by one of these companies (a laugh), and certainly it was of a very profuse and sumptuous character. But if the lands now possessed by these companies were the freeholds of the tenants who cultivate them, it would be a great advantage to the country in which these estates are situated. (Hear, hear.) I come, then, to this, that I would negotiate with landowners who are willing to sell, and with tenants, who are willing to buy, and I would in future make the land the great savings-bank of the tenantry of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) If you like—I have no objection—you might limit the point to which you would go down in this transfer of the farms. But I would do nothing in the whole transaction which was not perfectly acquiesced in by both landlord and tenant, and I would pay to every landlord every shilling he could fairly demand in the market for the estate which he proposed to sell. (Hear, hear.) Well, I hope every gentleman opposite will acquit me now of any desire for "confiscation." (Hear, hear.) We will not have any other misunderstanding upon that point; and I venture to say to the noble lord the Chief Secretary that he would have a number of transactions which would be within compass and management compared with those which he would have under his Bill if it worked at all, and that he would do a hundred times more good is acting upon the feelings and sentiments of the holders of land in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Now, what do hon. gentlemen think would become of an American Fenian if he came over to Ireland, and happened to spend an evening with a dozen men who had got possession of their farms? In 1852 I called upon my friend Mr. Stafford. Now in the county of Wrexford, who had bought his farm and built the best farm-house that I saw in the south of Ireland; and he told me that if all the tenantry of Ireland had the same security as he had—he was an old man of 80, and could not well rise from his seat but he made the effort as he said. "We would *bate* the hunger out of Ireland." (Hear.) Well, if an American Fenian were to propose his reckless schemes to such men, is there a single tenant farmer in the whole of Ireland who would listen to him for a moment? Their first impression would be that the man was mad; their second, that the whisky was too strong for him; and if he persisted in his attempt to seduce them from their allegiance to the Imperial Government, they would turn him out of the house—they would not hand him over to the police, knowing that it would be impossible that he could do any harm. The other day I was driving in the county of Somerset, and I was passing two villages called, I think, Rodney Stoke and Bleadon, and, seeing a great appearance of life and activity, I asked the driver of a carriage I had taken from Wells what was to do there. He said, "This is where the great sale took place." I said, "What sale?" "The sale of the Duke's property." "What duke?" I asked. "Why, the Duke of Buckingham. It was about 15 years ago. All the property was sold hereabouts; the people bought the farms, and you never saw such a stir as is going on in this neighbourhood. All these new houses have been built since then;" and he pointed them out, and showed me that the new owners were cultivating very considerable tracts of land which in former times had never been cultivated at all. The appearance of the villages, in short, was such as to astonish every person who passed through them, being so wholly different to that which you would see in any other part of the country. Now, what had happened here? The great estate of an embarrassed duke had been divided and sold. He had not been robbed. The land had been paid for, the tenants were in possession, the old, miserable hovels had been pulled down, new houses had been built, and new life had been given to the whole district. (Hear.) Well, and if you could have in Ireland some such change in many districts, you would have a new life there, and hon. gentlemen would scarcerly know the country from which they came. (Hear, hear.) I think it is only fair to myself and to my hon. friend (Mr. Mill) to say that I do not believe that the time has come in Ireland—and I believe it never will come—when it will be necessary to have recourse to so great and extraordinary a proposition as that which he has submitted to his countrymen. ("Hear" and laughter.) I think it has been admitted by many gentlemen that it is conceivable that such a thing might at some time be necessary. But it appears to me that it is not necessary in Ireland. It seems to me that not a little of our present difficulties are owing to the attempts of the landlords of Ireland to preserve their political influence. Suppose they had not attempted to coerce or to make use of the votes of their tenants. Suppose they had not the temptation to withhold leases. The state of things in Ireland would have been much better. (Hear, hear.) My hon. friend (Mr. Mill) has some scruples on the question of the ballot, but I believe that even he would not object to see that admirable piece of election machinery tried in Ireland. I was speaking only a short time ago to an hon. gentleman who sat on the Waterford or Tipperary Election Committee—I forget which—and he said, "We could not unseat the members, although the evidence was perfectly frightful, because it was shown that the election was one of the quietest ever known in the country." (A laugh.) I think he said only three men were killed (laughter) and 28 seriously wounded. (Great laughter.) We all smile at these things, and some of you laugh at that, but it is not, in reality, a thing to be laughed at. It is a very serious matter. It exists in no country in the world where the Ballot is in operation. ("Oh!" "Hear, hear," and a laugh.) And if you were to try that mode of conducting elections in Ireland it would have two results—it would render the elections perfectly tranquil, and at the same time it would withdraw—a most blessed deprivation, to the landowner—the great temptation which exists to endeavour to make use of your tenant's vote for the support of your own political party; and if that temptation were withdrawn you would have much more inducement to grant leases to many of your tenants, and you would take a step not only highly favourable to the prosperity of your tenant, but one that would greatly conduce to your own prosperity and your own honour. (Hear, hear.) On that point I shall simply add this, that I, of course, feel that I stand at a disadvantage in making, in a House where landowners are so powerful and so numerous, a proposition of this nature; but I have, at all events, shown them that I mean them no harm (cheers and laughter), that what I propose is not contrary to the principles of political economy, and that if Government is at liberty to lend money for all the purposes to which I have referred, Government must be equally at liberty to lend money for this greater purpose. (Cheers.) And I venture to express my opinion, without the smallest hesitation or doubt, that if this thing were done to the extent of creating some few scores of thousands of farmer proprietors in Ireland you would find that their influence would be altogether loyal, that it would extend around them throughout the whole country, and that while you were adding to the security of the Government you would awaken industry in Ireland from its slumber, that you would create an amount of wealth previously unknown, and with that wealth, of course, contentment and tranquillity in its train. (Hear.) Well, Sir, it may appear egotistical to make this further remark, but I think, if the House will permit me, I will make it. Last year, under the leadership of the right hon. gentleman you accepted a proposition which I had taken several years of trouble and labour to convince you was right. (Cheers.) And on Wednesday last—only two days ago—almost by a unanimous vote you accepted a proposition with regard to another matter exactly in form in which six or seven years since I had urged it upon you. (Hear, hear.) You may recollect how you have fought in this House, the vast excitement caused when the Speaker had to give his casting vote on that miserable question of Courch-rates, and yet on Wednesday you accepted that Bill almost without opposition, and I presume that but for the formality of the third reading we have done with that question for ever. Now, if you would kindly (great laughter and cheering) for a moment forget things that you read about me which are not favourable (laughter), and which are generally not true ("hear, hear," and laughter), and if you would imagine that though I have not an acre of land in Ireland I can be as honestly a friend to Ireland as the man who owns half a county (hear, hear), it may be worth your while to consider for your own interest, the interests of your tenants, the security of the country for which you care, and the honour of the United Kingdom, whether there is not something in the proposition I have made to you. (Hear, hear.) Well now, Sir, if the House will allow me, I will turn to the question which, on the authority of the noble lord the Chief Secretary, the noble lord the member for King's Lynn, and the right hon. gentleman the Prime Minister, is considered the next—perhaps I ought rather to say the first—great question in Irish affairs, and that is the Established Church. (Hear, hear.) Now, what is it that is offered by the Government in this matter? The noble lord himself says very little about it, but he is evidently not very easy on the subject. He must know perfectly well that the Established Church lies at the root of every other question in Ireland. (Hear.) The noble lord the member for King's Lynn said that it was along with the land the great and solemn question we have to discuss. And he turned round—I can tell from the paper that he did so—almost with a look of despair, and implored some one to come and say what ought to be done with the question. And the right hon. gentleman the Prime Minister has spoken of an "alien Church." It is a strong phrase, but we all understand it. The right hon. gentleman is a great master of phrases. He says a word upon some things, and it sticks, and we all remember it. What does the noble lord say, acting under the direction of the Prime Minister and his colleagues? He offered a defence of it, he did not go into any argument; but, at the same time, he rather defied any one to make any assault upon it. But what does he really propose? Why, to add another buttress in the shape of a bribe. (Hear, hear.) He says he will offer to the Catholic hierarchy and the Catholic people of Ireland a thing which the people don't want, but which the hierarchy does. The noble lord then went on to touch upon the *Regium Donum*, and to speak of it, I think, as a miserable provision for the Presbyterians in the north of Ireland. If he had had the courage—the desperate courage (a laugh)—he would probably have proposed to endow the Catholic University, and to increase or even double the *Regium Donum*. The noble lord does not express dissent, and I rather think he wishes it were safely done. (Laughter.) But the object of the proposal is this—What the noble lord would like to have said to the members who represented the Catholic population in this House and what he would like to have said to the Presbyterians of the North of Ireland is this,—"If you will continue to support the Established Church in Ireland and its supremacy," to the one, "we will endow your university"—a university really, if not professedly, under clerical rule; and to the other, "we will double your stipends by doubling the *Regium Donum*." (Hear.) Why are we doing anything? Why did the noble lord think it necessary to speak for three hours and twenty minutes the other evening on this question if it was not because Ireland, in a certain portion of its population is rebellious, in a larger portion disloyal and discontented, and in a still larger portion dissatisfied with something or other connected with the Imperial rule in Ireland? Now, I must say—I hope the noble lord won't think I am saying anything uncivil—that his proposal appears to me to be at once grotesque and imbecile. (Great laughter.) I must say, too, that, although I do not like to use unpleasant words (renewed laughter), it is to a certain extent, in fact, I think the hon. gentleman the member of North Warwickshire hinted as much—not only very wrong, but very dishonest. At this moment it seems to find no favour on either side of the House. (Hear.) There may be Catholic members in this House who feel bound to say nothing against it, and who, perhaps, on a division would record their votes in its favour, but I do not believe that there is any Catholic member who would maintain that he was doing right in accepting a Bill to support hereafter the Protestant supremacy in Ireland. (Hear.) The proposition, indeed, appears to me to be in much the same position as the dual vote was about this time last year. (A laugh.) Indeed, there are some persons who say that it has been brought forward with the same object, and who expect that the right hon. gentleman will by and by say that it has not met with approval, and that, therefore, he does not wish to urge it upon Parliament. ("Hear, hear" and laughter.) Does anybody believe that the Catholic University in Ireland can have the smallest effect upon Fenianism or upon the disloyalty, the discontent, and the dissatisfaction of which Fenianism is the latest and most horrible expression? It is quite clear that in the evil we have to combat the remedy which the right hon. gentleman offers through the noble lord is no remedy for Ireland. I recollect that Addison, a good while ago now, writing about the curious things that happened in his time, said there was a man in his county—I do not whether it was in Buckinghamshire or not (a laugh)—he was not a Cabinet Minister, at all events, he was only a mountebank (great laughter)—but this man set up a stall, and to the country people he offered to sell pills that were very good against the

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earthquake. (Laughter.) Well, that is about the state of things we are in now. (Renewed laughter.) There is an earthquake in Ireland. Does anybody doubt it? I won't go into all the evidence of it, but there has been a most extraordinary alarm, some of it extravagant, I will admit, throughout the three kingdoms, and although Fenianism be only a low and reckless conspiracy, if you will, when the noble lord acknowledging the existence of discontent and dissatisfaction comes forward and asks the assembled Imperial Parliament to discuss this great question—this great and political earthquake in which Ireland is heaving—the right hon. gentleman comes forward and offers to endow the Catholic University for the benefit of the sons of Irish gentlemen. I have never heard in this House a more unsatisfactory proposal (hear, hear), and I believe the entire displeasure with which it has been received is only a proper representation of the condemnation which it will receive from the great majorities of the people in the three kingdoms. Don't let any one suppose that I would join in the taunts of the hon. member for Stroud, which, however, were not very much worse and more offensive than the tenour of the remarks by the right hon. member for Calne. No good can result from our attacking either the Catholic population or the Catholic hierarchy. (Hear.) We have our duty straight before us, which is to do both hierarchy and people justice. I believe the people of Great Britain and a very large number of the people of Ireland will rejoice when the House of Commons shall reject a proposition which is averse to all the steps we have taken for many years past, and would have no greater effect in tranquilizing Ireland in the future than the increase of the grant to Maynooth did in the past, now more than 20 years ago. Sir Robert Peel at that time, with the most honourable and kindly feelings to Ireland, increased that grant by the vote of, I think, a large majority of this House. I was one of the few on this side of the House who opposed the grant. I was as well-disposed to the Catholics of Ireland as Sir Robert Peel, but I was satisfied that that was not the path to take to tranquilize Ireland, and that if he took that path it would before very long have to be retraced. And I say now, if you proceed on the course recommended by the right hon. gentleman you will fail in the pacification of Ireland, and the time will come when you will have to retrace the step which he invites you to tread now. (Hear, hear.) Now, Sir, I think we have absolutely arrived at this point, and that there is no escape from it; is does not matter in the least whether the right hon. gentleman sits on that bench, or whether the member for South Lancashire should take his place, or even whether the two were united, which is a very bold figure of speech (laughter)—this fact remains and would remain unaltered, that the Protestant supremacy as represented by a State Church in Ireland is doomed. (Hear, hear.) Now, whatever are the details of the measure, and I admit they would be very difficult details in some respects, which shall communicate this great change which the circumstances of Ireland and the opinions of the United Kingdom have declared for, this, at least, we have come to—that perfect religious equality henceforth, and not only religious equality, but equality on the voluntary principle (hear, hear), must be established in Ireland. Hon. gentlemen opposite have spoken of a pamphlet by Lord Russell. I would speak of Lord Russell with that great respect with which the House knows I would always speak of men older than myself, and whose services to their country have been so great. But I say of his pamphlet that, although it is written with wonderful fire, and contains much that is interesting, and very much that is true, its fault is that it should have been published about forty years ago. Lord Russell's proposition is politically just in the division which he proposes of the property of the Church of Ireland, and if public opinion had not condemned the creation of new Established Churches it might have been possible, to have adopted his scheme. As it is, I say the time has gone by for new State Churches; they will never again be an institution of growth in this country, and I suspect there is not another country in the world which has not them which would wish to establish them. If the House will allow me, I should like to advert to a little scheme at this moment which I was bold enough to state to my countrymen on the occasion to which I have referred. It is not a new scheme in my mind, for the whole particulars of it, with an elaborate argument in its favour, were published very widely in 1852, in a letter which I wrote to my hon. friend the member for Kilkenny, who was one of certain persons, members of Parliament, and others, who were met in conference in Dublin on the question of religious equality in Ireland. I say this to show that I have had sufficient time to reconsider the proposal. There have been great objections to my plan, and among those who have objected, as might possibly have been expected, are gentlemen of the Liberation Society. I know many of the members of that society, and they are very good men. Many of those who may think they are mistaken if they knew them would join with me in that opinion. One of them, at least, was a member of this House, and will in all probability be here again—Mr. Miall, not only a good, but a great man; I judge him by the nobleness of his principles, and the grand devotion which he has manifested to the teaching of what he believes to be a great truth. I take the criticisms from them kindly, as we ought all to take them from our friends when they are honestly given. But what is the difficulty of Ireland at this moment with which you have to deal? You have a church which it is proposed to disestablish, you have a *Regium Donum* which, if the Church is disestablished, must necessarily be withdrawn, and you have, if these two things happen, a grant to Maynooth which must be cancelled. Now, in doing these things the House will observe that we shall disturb all the three principal sects or churches in Ireland, and we can only do it, or attempt to do it, on the principle that we are about to accomplish some great public good. Well, my proposition, which some hon. gentlemen, I daresay, will have some vague idea of, was made with a view of easing Parliament in a great transaction, which I belive it cannot escape. It is a great thing in statesmanship when you are to make a change which is unavoidable, and which shocks some and disturbs more, and increases the doubt of the hesitating, if you can make the past slide into the future without any great shock to the feelings of the public. In doing these things Government can always afford to be generous and gracious to those whom 't is obliged to distrub. Any gentleman will recollect that when the Tithe Commutation Act for Ireland passed there was a certain concession made to the landowners of Ireland to induce them to acquiesce in the measure. When slavery was abolished there was a considerable sum of money voted on the motion of Lord Derby in this House to compensate the slaveholders. If it had not been done slavery would have been abolished before long by violence. Parliament thought it would be better to take the step it did; and I am not for a moment going to discuss its wisdom at this time. Therefore, if forced to make this change, we should make it in such a manner as to obtain the acquiescence, if not the support of those who are most likely to be affected by it, Suppose, if we were going to disestablish the Church of England or of Scotland—and I understand there are a great number of the clergy of the Church of Scotland who think it would greatly benefit their Church if it were disestablished (hear, hear)—some would for a moment suppose that, after having taken all the title and all the income from the land, should also take all the churches and parsonage houses from the Church in Scotland, or the Episcopalian Church in England. You would not do anything of the kind. You would do what you had to do fully for the good of the country, but would do it in such a manner as would do least harm, and as would gain the largest amount of acquiescence from those whom you were about to affect. And that is what we should do for Ireland. I am very fair to speak on this matter; I am not Catholic in the sense of Rome, I am not Protestant in the sense it is used in Ireland, I am not Presbyterian as the term is understood in Ireland or Scotland; I am not connected with a powerful sect in England; I think I stand, from my training, education, and associations, in a position which enables me, on questions of this nature, to take as fair and as unimpassioned a view as any member in this House. (Hear, hear.) At least, if I were asked to give my advice—and if I am not I think I shall give it (laughter)—I should propose that where there are congregations in Ireland, speaking now of the Established Church, who would undertake to keep in repair the church in which they have been accustomed to worship and the parsonage house in which their minister lived, the Parliament should leave them in possession of their church and of their parsonage house; and I believe that I speak the sentiments of every Catholic member on this side of the House and probably of every intelligent Catholic in Ireland, not only of the laity, but of the hierarchy and the priesthood, when I say that they would regard such a course as that on the part of Parliament as just under the circumstances in which we are placed. Then, of course, there would be no more Protestant bishops made by the Crown, and that institution in Ireland would come to an end, except it was continued on the same principle as the bishops of the Episcopal Church are appointed in Scotland. All State connexions, however, would, of course, be abolished, and you would then have all sects on an equality; the Protestants would have their churches and parsonage houses as they have now, but the repairs of them and the stipends of their ministers would be contributed by their congregations, or by such organizations as they chose to decide on. No greater instance of generosity has been seen in the world than that which has been manifested by the Catholic people of Ireland; and they would retain what they have with such meritorious generosity provided for themselves. They have their churches, their priests' houses, and in many places their glebe, all of which would be theirs still, and there would be no pretence for meddling with them. In the north of Ireland, where the Presbyterians are more numerous, they would have their places of worship and their ministers' houses as they have now. In that respect, therefore, the Churches would be all on an equality. The real touching point of this question, which will, in all probability, create much feeling in Parliament and the country, is—what should be done with respect to the Maynooth Grant and the *Regium Donum*. They must be treated alike, I presume. If you preserve the life interest of the ministers and bishops of the Established Church after it is disestablished, it may be right to preserve the life interest of the ministers of the Presbyterian Church, and it may be right also in some way to make provision that shall not in the least degree bring it under the control of the State, for the Catholic Church in Ireland in lieu of the Maynooth grant whichw you would of course be obliged to withdra. I mention these things to indicate to the country what are some of the difficulties of this question, difficulties which must be met, and which it will require all the moderation, all the Christian feeling, and all the patriotism which the House can muster, on both sides, to settle permanently to the general satisfaction of the three kingdoms. In opposition to the proposals of Earl Russell, which, I think, contain a fatal error, I go further and say that, whatever is done if a single sixpence is given by Parliament in lieu of the Maynooth grant or the *Regium Donum*, it must be given on these terms only, that it becomes the absolute property whether of the Catholics, of the Episcopalians, or of the Presbyterians, and that it must be as sacredly their property as the Sustentation Fund is the property of the Free Church of Scotland, and the chapels and schools of the Independents and Wesleyans are their property. It must be property which Parliament can never pretend to control or regulate or withdraw; and, having consented to tha condition, then the three Churches of Ireland must be supported as voluntary churches, and, instead of fighting, as I am sorry to say they have been fighting longer than we can remember, I hope the only competition among them will be which shall do most for the education, the morals, and the Christianity of the population within their instruction and guidance. Nearly all the Protestant Noncomformists of this country object strongly to endowments, and sometimes, I think, they confound establishments, with endowments. It is absolutely essential that endowments should cease, and there should be nothing in the way of endowment unless it be some small provision such as I have indicated, which may be necessary in the interests of justice when you are withdrawing certain things which the Churches of Ireland have supposed were theirs in perpetuity. One word to the Nonconformists of England and Scotland; they should bear in mind that the whole of this property which is now in the possession of the Established Church of Ireland is Irish property; it does not belong to Scotland or to England; and it would be a measure intolerable and not to be thought of that it should be touched or dealt with in any manner that is not in accordance with the feelings and interests of the people of Ireland. Let any man who tomorrow will criticize this portion of my speech ask himself what an Irish Parliament freely elected would do with the ecclesiastical funds of Ireland. I think the Presbyterians of Scotland and the Churchmen and Nonconformists of England have no right to set themselves up as judges of religious matters in Ireland. They have a perfect right to say to Parliament through their representatives, "We will not continue a State Church in Ireland, and we will not create other State Churches;" and that seems to me about the extent to which they are fairly entitled to interfere. I hope I have explained with tolerable clearness the views I have felt it my duty to lay before the House. It will be seen, and I think hon. gentlemen opposite will admit, that I am disposed to treat this as a grave question which, having to be dealt with, should be dealt with by Parliament in the most gracious and tender manner, and with respect for the feelings and interests of all concerned. The Home Secretary last night said that this proposal to disestablish the Church in Ireland was in some sort a revolution. Well, there are big revolutions and little ones; this at any rate I am satisfied will be a revolution, when it is made, which will be not only bloodless, but full of blessings to the Irish people. I have not said a word, I never said a word in this House, and I believe never out of it, depreciating the character of the clergymen of the Established Church in Ireland. I think no religious ministers were ever placed in a more unfortunate position; and I have no doubt that when this transaction is completed many of them will breathe more freely. I believe that they will then be more potent in their ministrations, and that their influence, which must be or ought to be considerable, will be more extensive than it has been, and more beneficial in the districts in which they live. This being so great a question as the Home Secretary described it to be, it can only be settled by mutual and reasonable concession. Having secured the main principle—that State Church supremacy is abolished in Ireland and that the Irish Church are henceforth to be free Churches upon the voluntary principle—then I would be willing, and I would recommend every person in the country whom my voice can reach to make any reasonable concession that can be suggested. I am afraid the right hon. gentleman opposite is hardly in a position to undertake the settlement of this question; but so anxious am I for if that I should be delighted to co-operate with him and the gentlemen opposite in supporting any measure that would settle it. If it ever does come to be dealt with by a great and powerful Minister, let it be dealt with in a great and generous spirit. I would counsel to all men moderation and justice. It is equally necessary to say to Protestants and Catholics that we must all endeavour to get rid of passion in discussing this question, which, of all others, in all countries is most calculated to create it. We are all, I believe, of one religion. I suppose there will come a time in the history of the world when men will be astonished that Catholics and Protestants, Churchmen and Nonconformists, have entertained such suspicion of an animosity against each other. I accept and believe in a very grand passage I once met with in the writings of the founder of the State of Pennsylvania. He says that humble, meek, merciful, just, pious, and devout souls are everywhere of one religion, and when death has taken off the mask they all know one another, though the divers liveries they wear here make them strangers. (Hear, hear.) Let us act in this spirit, and our work is easy. Towards the conclusion of his speech the noble lord spoke of the cloud which at present hangs over Ireland. It is a dark and heavy cloud; its darkness extends to the feelings of men in all parts of the British Empire; but there is a solution we may all take to ourselves. An inspired king, and bard, and prophet has left us words which are not only the expression of a fact, but which we may take as the utterance of a prophecy. He says,—"To the upright there ariseth light in the darkness." Let us try on this matter to be upright; let us try to be just. That cloud will be dispelled and the danger which we see will vanish, and we may perhaps have the happiness of leaving to our children the heritage of an honourable citizenship in a united and prosperous empire. (Cheers.)

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Com pany, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L. ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COM ANY (Ld)
1st October 1867.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Counci of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

OTTO MULLER, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:— per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 4 do. ... 1s. 11 5/8d. do.
" 3 do. ... 1s. 11 9/16d. do.
" 2 do. ... 1s. 11½d. do.
" 1 do. ... 1s. 11 7/16d. do.
" demand ... 1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11 5/16d. do.
On Ireland do.
On Paris do. ... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable througnout Europe. 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 5/8 per Rupee.
4 do. 1/11½ "
3 do. 1/11 7/16 "
2 do. 1/11 3/8 "
1 do. 1/11 5/16 "
On demand 1/11¼ "
On Scotland 1/11¼ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 11th April 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight ... at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 1s. 11 5/8d. "
3 do. ... at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
2 do. ... at 1s. 11½d. "
1 do. ... at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
On demand ... at 1s. 11¼d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ... at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ... at 1s. 11 1/4d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 1s. 11 ¾d. per Rupee
" 4 do. ... 1s. 11 3/4d. "
" 3 do. ... 1s. 11 11/16d. "
" 2 do. ... 1s. 11 ½d. "
" 1 do. ... 1s. 11 9/16d. "
On demand ... 1s. 11 ½d. "
On Scotland do. }
On Ireland do. } 1s. 11 7/16d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. }

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... 5 "
3 do. ... 4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
3 do. ... at 1s. 11½d. "
2 do. ... at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
1 do. ... at 1s. 11¼d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 11¼d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 9th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £464,100.
RESERVE FUND ... £ 30,000.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London ... No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager
National Bank o India, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BARCLAY and PERKIN'S PORTER, bottled by J. W. BRIDGES & SONS, London, at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts; Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 24th March 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.
Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 "
Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case ... Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. ... " 32 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET.—
Medoc ... quarts at Rs. 12 per dozen.
" ... pints at " 7½ "
St. Laurent ... quarts at " 18 "
Chateau Beitasse " at " 25 "

BRANDY.—
Cognac tres vieux ... at " 25 "
" " Champagne at " 35 "

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.—
Schwarzberg ... quarts at Rs. 30 p. doz.
" ... pints at " 16 "
Imperial ... quarts at " 32 "
" ... pints at " 17 "
Die Perle des Rheins quarts at " 35 "
Moselle ... " at " 24 "
" ... pints at " 13 "
Johannisberg ... quarts at " 33 "

GADDUM & Co.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

uitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists so 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which thereis Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable, London.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a high caste Bay Arab HORSE. Height 14-2½. Age 5 years. Weight carrier. Also a four-wheeled DOG CART, with HOOD, and HORSE, and set of single HARNESS—owner going home. Apply to ALI ABDOOLAH, Byculla Commission Stables.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

GOODS FOR THE HOT SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of thin ALL-WOOL TWEEDS for Suits, in Mixtures, Checks, and Stripes,—warranted shrunk.

MADE TO MEASURE.
Double-breasted Coat and Trowsers ... Rs. 22-0
Trowsers only ... " 8-8

WALTER & Co.,
13, Meadow Street, Fort. Tailors and Outfitters.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES, with estimates and Plans of Factories. Edited by P. R. COLA, late Sole Proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills, Bombay. Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts.

Price is—In Bombay, Rs. 10. *To Outstations*, Rs. 10½ *Cash*.

London—VIRTUE & Co.; Calcutta—LEPAGE & Co.; Bombay—CHESSON & WOODHALL, and *Duftur Ashkara* Press; Madras—J. HIGGINBOTHAM; Lahore—W. COCKELL & Co.; Agra—*Delhi Gazette Press*; Mooltan—DADABHOY MANOCKJEE.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 17th February, 1868.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has received per Overland Mail a trial shipment of the undermentioned Specialities, which is now exposed for sale at his Rooms. In making this announcement he begs respectfully to tender his thanks to all who have hitherto favoured him with their confidence, with an assurance that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of their patronage:

HARRIS'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED HARNESS COMPOSITION, Polishing Paste, Plate Steel and Urn Powders. HARRIS'S FURNITURE POLISH. This useful and excellent article preserves and beautifies mahogany, stained wood, and all furniture that require polish, and retain its beauty for a considerable length of time, by only an occasional rub with a soft dry cloth or brush. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF JAPAN FOR ENAMELLED LEATHER. This preparation is adapted for beautifying and preserving enamelled and patent leather, coach and cab heads, gig aprons, portmanteaus, hunting, shooting &c. boots and shoes; also, all other kinds of leather exposed to wet, to which it imparts (without the labour of brushing) a brilliant jet polish, waterproof, clean and durable. HARRIS'S HARNESS LIQUID. This inestimable composition without labour (as it requires no brushing) produces a brilliant jet black, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell. HARRIS'S MILITARY AND NAVAL EXQUISITE BRILLIANT CHEMICAL PASTE, for finely polishing brass, white metal goods, &c., &c. HARRIS'S LADIES' BLACKING, for beautifying with ease and expedition Ladies' black, real, kid, Spanish, and Cordovan boots and shoes. HARRIS'S BLACK DYE. This preparation completely renovates the appearance of carriage heads, gig aprons, harness, or any other kind of leather work where surface of the same is worn brown; and prevents, by being occasionally used, the leather becoming so. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF HARNESS POLISH. HARRIS'S LUSTRE SHOE BLACKING AND PASTE. Also a few sets of fresh Leather Gig Harness on German Silver Buckles, an everlasting Plate.

Just landed ex "Nelson."

A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods. They are neatly and tastefully lined and painted, much superior in finish to the last shipment.

In soliciting the patronage of Constituents up-country, H. R. BAXTER begs to inform them that every exertion shall be used on his part to execute Orders promptly and economically.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The Properties of 2 Gentlemen.

A first-class English-built light Dog Cart expressly built to order by Bennian & Healey, Liverpool, and which cost six months ago £80.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.

ALSO,

2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.
1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

FOR SALE.—The property of Captain R. CURLING, Commander of the P. and O. Company's Service, proceeded to England.

A first-class nearly new English-built light London Sociable, by J. Buchanan Co., Glasgow, with a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness.

The above Carriage to be seen at the Commission Rooms of the undersigned on the varge of Esplanade Cross Road.

1 New and light Palkie office Shigram, with lamps and Shaft.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Baggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 8th April, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED a MECHANIC acquainted with the beating and keeping in order STEAM FRAME and CIRCULAR SAWS. Apply to Mr. McKENZIE, Tank Bunder, Saw Mill.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—WANTED, three PROBATIONERS for the Bombay New Pilotage Service. Salary Rupees 80 per month. Applications, with Testimonials, should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower certificate than that of first Mate.

By Order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.
Bombay, 7th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to
1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

TO BE LET, at Matheran, the ARNOULD'S LODGE. For Rent and other particulars apply to J. C. PINTO, Alexandra Hotel.

TO BE LET, FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, now in occupation of the P. and O. Company. Apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. GREEN, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by PROCTOR-SIMS, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

TO BE LET, AT KHANDALLA, with immediate possession, the PREMISES, late the property of the HONOURABLE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, comprising upwards of 80 acres of land, situate within easy access of the Khandalla Railway Station and within 15 minutes' ride of the G. I. P. Reversing Station, with the furnished upper-storied bungalows situate thereon, well adapted for two large families; and two lower roomed square and octagon shaped Bungalows, suited for Bachelors; together with large Cook-rooms, Godowns and Outhouses and Stabling accommodation for several Horses.

Particulars as to Rent &c. may be obtained of the undersigned at their Office, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.
Bombay, 13th April 1868.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street,
Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3¼ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Bombay, 26th March 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for
Pateck
Benoit. } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,
Courvoisier Brothers'
and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bets made Watches imported into this country and their maderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks havng been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hote is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

LEA AND PERRIN'S
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spuriours Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Pereins have been forged, L. and P. give notice thatthey have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR
SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S. and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shaw-border, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence of the items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents
Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (Ld.)
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole erm of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to hose for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE—NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY is prepared to grant Policies as above, at ordinary and moderate rates of Premium, on approved Lives.

Forms of Proposal and every information to be had at the Society's Offices.

J. L. NAPIER HAY,
Secretary in India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P.
James Helme, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. de Rothschild.
Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, and the following day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, opposite the G. I. P. Railway Stores, the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, Porcelain Ware, Harmonium, &c., of a Gentleman changing his Residence, consisting of rich Cut Glassware for 18, Chaste Rose and White Dinner Services for 24, a variety of the newest Dessert Services a set of Platedware for 15 persons by Elkington & Co., thickly Plated Hot-Water Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames of fine designs, treble and single light Pedestal Candelabra, sets of Silver-plated Knives and Forks for Dessert use, rich Drawing Room suits of the finest Blackwood, elaborately carved and well made. A very fine Square Pianoforte with massive fluted and ornamented legs, carved in relief on all sides, compass 7 octaves, full and sweet in tone, and elastic in touch, stand well in tune, is in all respects a most superior instrument, built by Haines Brothers of New York, cost price 130 guineas. An English built large sized Bagatelle Table, with massive legs, solid slate bed, India rubber cushion, in good order, with ample supply of cues, two counting register boards, 2 cue racks, and 9 ivory balls. A rosewood Harmonium, by Alexandre et Fils, 14 stops, being Chappel's drawing room model, together with an antiphonel to fit thereto, and two large boxes of music, in great variety. Amongst the secular are the following:—The Overture in Guy Mannering, Miserere in Il Trovatore, Overture La Dame Blanche, La Reine Sopori, Overture Le Cheval de Bronze, March from Le Prophite Serenade, Don Pasquale, Galop De Joly, Overture Des Diamans de la Carroune &c. &c. The Antiphonel can be fitted to this instrument or detached in a few seconds without any trouble. When fitted a native servant can play any of the most difficult pieces with perfect ease, and when detached the instrument can be played upon in the usual manner. One solid Oakwood Harmonium, by Cramer, Beale, and Wood of London—a very charming instrument, the tune is so round and mellow. Some real engravings and paintings in oil. A valuable library of choice books. Conversation and Reclining Couches, Sideboards, Teapoys, What-nots, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Music Stand, Book-shelves, Chiffoniers, Screens, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps with and without Drops, Marble and Alabaster Vases, Table Ornaments, Velvet Pile Carpets, Dressing, Bath, and Dispense Room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

AT 2 P. M.

If not previously disposed of,

A Bay Arab Lady's Riding Horse, height 14-1.

N. B.—Catalogues are published and available on the premises or at the rooms of the undersigned, to which intended purchasers are respectfully referred for detailed information regarding each article. The property can be inspected at any time.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
6 " " Jaconnets.
9 " " Madapollams.
7 " " T. Cloths.
4 Cases Cotton Handkerchiefs.
8 " Grey and White Dhotees.
50 Dozen superior Golden Sherry.

The old stores of the ship "Dilbhur," consisting of 431 Blankets, 49 Beds, 78 Pillows, and 386 Hammocks, &c.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

HILL TEAS.—From the Dehra Doon Tea Company, in Tins of 2 and 5 lbs. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 8 each.

Bombay, 15th April 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of very handsome and valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, and PORCELAIN WARE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the very handsome and valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c. &c., the Property of a Gentleman changing his Residence, of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 13th April 1868.

G. B. GLADDING.

G. B. GLADDING will sell on THURSDAY, 16th, at his Rooms, in Marine Street—
2 Cases Bohemian Glassware.
2 do. Kerosine Oil Lamps.
10 do. Soap.
3 Casks Earthenware Toys.
1 do. Glassware, Saddle and Bridle, & Side Saddle.

A choice selection of Wine for sale, without reserve, to close an account:—
50 Dozen Sherry.
20 Dozen Madeira.
50 do. Bussy's Brandy.

And for sale in 1 lot at 3 o'clock precisely, the Dividends arising from the following admitted debts:—

Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff	Rs.	81,545	4	10
Munsey Mooljee	"	9,741	4	0
Jewraz Ruttonsee	"	4,000	0	0
Ramchunder Vishram	"	900	0	0
Vundravundass Etchalall	"	370	5	3
Moteechund Lilladhur and Purmanund Lilladhur	"	3,000	0	0
Byramjee Dadabhoy Jeelana	"	1,621	7	3
Pearse, Sorabjee & Co.	"	1,000	0	0
Lalljee Cursey and Keerpall Cursey	"	1,000	0	0
Raghojee Dharsee	"	1,700	0	0
E. Blackwell and James Hastings	"	300	0	0
N. M. Simpson and W. Cornish	"	6,209	8	0
A. Critchell	"	1,475	0	0

Bombay, 15th April 1868. G. B. GLADDING.

MESSRS. HEERALALL & Co.—AUCTION SALE OF VALUBBLE LANDED PROPERTY—On THURSDAY, the 30th day of April, 1868, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Moroba Kanooba Kessowjee, all that piece and parcel of Land or Ground, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, or being at Parell, in the sub-district of Mahim, containing about 3,533 1-9 square yarde or thereabouts, which said property is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 109, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Goren of Pascolen, and the undermentioned property of Moroba Kanooba Kessowjee, on the West by the Temple and charity grounds of Moroba Kanooba Kessowjee, on the North by the grounds of Damoder Kessowjee, Dwara Kinee, and Vithul Kinee, and on the South by the Parell Tank.

2. Another piece and parcel of Land or Ground adjacent to the abovementioned property, containing about 6,473-7-9 square yards or thereabouts, which said property is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 109, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Moraba Luxmonjee, on the West by the abovementioned property of Moraba Kanooba Kessowjee, on the North by the ground of Damodur Kessowjee, and on the South by the ground of Moroba Luxmonjee.

Further particulars, if required, can be had at the Office of MR. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor.

Bombay, 30th March 1868.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T. Cloths, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

MOST VALUABLE JAPANESE BIJOUTEREE, OF MOST EXQUISITE WORKMANSHIP, FOR COMMISSION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions to offer for private sale an assortment of the most choice and rare selection of very valuable Japanese Ornaments, consisting chiefly of large Bronzes, China Canton Vases, Japanese Gong, Chinese Jade Bowls, Japanese Writing Cabinet Tables, Chinese Tea Caddy, Tortoise Shell and Lacquer Boxes, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, in Love Lane, Mazagon, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., of Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., comprising rich Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, Platedware such as Dishes, Tea Set, Cruet Stands, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, and Desert Knives and Forks, &c. &c.; Handsome Blackwood Dining, Pier, Circular and other Tables, Couches, Chairs, Teapoys, Whatnots, Side Board, Screens, Fourpost Bedstead, Presses, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Lamps, Table Ornaments, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from THURSDAY next, the 16th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT CAZEE SYED STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, the following valuable Property, subject to conditions which will be produced at the time of sale,—all that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, and premises newly built and erected herein, situate in Cazee Syed Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the public road or Cazee Syed Street, or on towards the north by the property of a Musjid, and on or towards the south by the property of Thucker Culliaujee Ramjee, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the respective Nos. 685 and 686, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 75 and 77.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT No. 25, NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON.

On FRIDAY next, the 17th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 25 Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, the handsome Household Furniture, Open Carriage, Brougham, Horses, &c., of Surgeon Major Broughton, proceeding to the Neilgherries, comprising rich thin plain Victoria Pattern Glassware, a Handsome Crystal Dessert Set with Parisian Ware, Plated and Centre Pieces, White and Gold Plates, &c, for Plated Dinner Set Handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, handsome Plated Dish Covers, Dishes, Tea Set, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, a Mahogany Case of Dessert Knives and Forks, and Spoons and Forks for 12, Salvers, Cutlery, &c., elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Side Board and Side Table, Round, Dining, and Folding Tables, Chairs, Screens, two large Writing Tables, Book Shelves, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, a pair of richly Carved half round Pier Tables, Drawing Room Couches and Chairs, Teapoys, What-nots, Chiffoniers, a pair of Camp Cots, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Carpets, a first-rate Mahogany Square Pianoforte, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A really handsome and stylish English-built four-seated Open Carriage, by Thorn. Two Sets of Plated Double Harness. An English-built Circular Glass fronted four-seated Brougham. A splendid showy Grey Harness Horse, and a handsome large and powerful Bay Cape Horse. Two old Broughams, and two sets of single Harness, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, after noon.

AUCTION SALE AT THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICES AT THE FORT, IN THE CHURCH GATE STREET, AND LOWER COLABA.

On SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Office, the following, viz:—

Lead, Wooden Blocks, empty Tin Cases, Clamps, Iron old and Zinc Plates, Instruments, Zinc Slab, &c.

Also, immediately after which, at the Colaba Office, Iron Casks, Wooden Doors, Brackets, Pigeon Holes, Blocks, empty Casks, Wooden Top Poles, Old Iron Pieces, Wooden Poles, Iron Shigree, Wooden Horses, Tables, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Slate Miniature Billiard Table, in good order by Stevens of London.

Bombay, 15th April 1868. BENNETT & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, opposite the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods viz.:—
1 Case Linen Shirts.
2 Cases Imitation Coral Strings.
2 do. Berlin Wool.
2 do. Muslin.
4 do. T. Red Dimitty.
2 do. do. Prints.
8 do. Dyed Madapollams.
1 Case Boots and Shoes.
2 do. Glassware.
2 do. Toys.
1 do. Papier Mache Trays.
6 do. Eight Day Clocks.
5 do. Honey Soap.
100 Dozen Port Wine, 1st quality.
50 do. do. 2nd do.
100 do. Sherry Wine, 1st do.
100 do. do. 2nd do.
50 do. Champagne.

On account of the first purchaser, Mr. Tonkin
30 Pictures in gilt frame, 2 Panorama Balls. 4½ Pairs Candlesticks, 7 Tea Sets, 1 doz. Linen Shirts, and 2 Fruit Sets &c.

On account of the first purchaser, Hassom Dada:—
2 Cases Needles each 500 m.
1 do. do. " 500 m.
2 do. Fish Hooks " 500 m.
1 do. do. " 851 m.
3 do. Packing Needles, each 25 m.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

1 Grey Horse.

By order of Jewraz Madhowjee, on account and risk of Borah Caderbhoy Rahimbhoy, and Adum Hoosen—
51 lbs. Rosine Colour.
15 " Scarlet do.

Bombay, 15th April 1868.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Ready to Hand.—Every good and generous person feels a natural sympathy in the presence of suffering; but how much more graceful would that compassion be if it could supply the means of relief. Professor Holloway offers to everyone the never-failing power of thus rendering the most essential service to afflicted humanity. His noble remedies reach the seat of every malady, whether it be on the surface or hidden in the darker recesses of the interior of the system, and thus extirpate it, if that be possible. Plainly printed instructions for the guidance of invalids envelope every Package of these restoratives, the reputation of which is not only European, but extends throughout the globe.

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